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NOTICE

Effective 1 January 1983, this report series is being reorganized and retitled the SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT. Material on the South Asian countries--Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka--that now appears in it will be published instead in the JPRS NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT. Also effective 1 January 1983, the JPRS VIETNAM REPORT is being discontinued. Vietnam material will subsequently be incorporated into the SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT.

14 December 1982

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1227

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BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN SIGNED--Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Masatada Tachibana today signed and exchanged notes concerning a loan of yen 40,254 million which the Japanese Government will extend to Burma. The loan is composed of yen 33,354 million in project loan and yen 6,900 million in commodity loan. The loans will be released for the 1982-83 fiscal year. The project loan will be used for modernization of rail transport, production of liquefied petroleum, the Yedashe sugar refinery project, restoration of a steel mill, construction of modern rice mills and bran oil mills and expansion of the No 2 paper and pulp mill. The commodity loan will be used for purchasing machinery and spares for industrial projects under the heavy industry corporation. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4211/8

INDONESIA

CEAUSESCU'S VISIT EXPECTED TO BOOST TRADE TIES

BK231628 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Romanian President Ceausescu's Visit to Indonesia"]

[Text] An interesting part of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Indonesia is that on his arrival in Jakarta on Monday morning the Romanian leader immediately began talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace.

According to Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, the two heads of state had discussed bilateral and international affairs, stressing Indonesian-Romanian cooperation.

From the talks between President Suharto and President Ceausescu, the results of which had been disclosed by Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, one can draw the conclusion that differences in the sociopolitical system do not stand in the way of cooperation between Indonesia and Romania. There seems to be even greater opportunity for cooperation. As Minister Sudharmono said, the two heads of state had agreed to continue their talks on Tuesday morning.

It is not incredible that cooperation exists between these two countries. Trade relations between Indonesia and Romania have been growing over the past several years. Indonesian Ambassador to Romania Isnaeni said recently that in 1981 Indonesia's exports to Romania amounted to \$50 million, the second largest amount among the various east European countries, the largest being that to the Soviet Union.

The growth in trade relations in particular and cooperation in various sectors in general have materialized because both sides have agreed to [words indistinct] but mostly because both Indonesia and Romania are endowed with a tradition of struggle and a sense of self-confidence that can serve as a basis of cooperation based on mutual respect.

President Ceausescu's present Indonesia visit, despite its very short duration of only 3 days, promises an opportunity to further develop future Indonesian-Romanian cooperation. In view of the development activities in our country, we are looking forward to the development of Indonesian-Romanian cooperation because it can lead to the marketing of more Indonesian agricultural products in Romania. In this connection, it is necessary for us to continue to increase the volume and quality of our agricultural production to ensure good marketing prospects.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S TRIP SCHEDULED--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is scheduled to leave for Vienna this evening to begin a series of visits to several countries. The directorate for foreign information said that Minister Mokhtar will stay in Austria until 27 November on an official visit and is scheduled to hold talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr, who is chairman of the Kampuchean Commission at the United Nations. Before returning to Jakarta on 15 December, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will also visit New York and later sign the Law of the Sea Convention in Jamaica on 10 December. [Text] [BK231427 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 82]

FOOD SUBSIDY CUTS--The Director General of Domestic Monetary Affairs Oscar Suryaatmaja said that hopefully there will no longer be a rice subsidy during the 1983-84 fiscal year unlike fiscal 1982-83. He said that during the first semester of the 1982-83 fiscal year, Indonesia imported some 500,000 tons of rice at a price lower than the selling price at home. He said that if the price of imported rice remains at the present level, there will no longer be a food subsidy during the 1983-84 fiscal year. He stated this when he accompanied the minister of finance during a hearing session with the budget committee of parliament this afternoon. During the first semester of the 1982-83 fiscal year, the government allocated funds amounting to 1.71 billion rupiah from the food subsidy allocation. The fund was being used to finance the distribution and transportation of rice in Irian Jaya. According to the director general, rice production at home during 1982 was considered sufficient, but the government imported rice for government stocks at a price lower than the selling price in the country. [Text] [BK261612 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 26 Nov 82]

WORLD BANK LOAN--Indonesia and the World Bank signed a \$5.5 million loan in Washington on 18 November. The loan will be used to finance the development of a paper and pulp factory in central Java and a long and short-term study of the paper industry. [Text] [BK220607 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82]

DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWS KALIMANTAN--The minister of defense and security-commander of the Indonesian armed forces, General Mohammad Yusuf, believes that thanks to close cooperation between the people and the armed forces, the situation in west Kalimantan is now peaceful and free from disturbance by the Chinese communist band Paraku [North Kalimantan People's Force] as well

as other gangs. However, despite this, efforts to step up vigilance are continuing with Malaysia to ensure security, stability and public order along the common border. General Yusuf said this to newsmen following his visit to the 12th Tanjungpura Military Region Command today. Minister Yusuf today also visited the 4th Sriwijaya Military Region Command and held a meeting with civic leaders, youths, students, political party and Golkar [functional group] leaders and members of local regional executive council. General Yusuf urged local people living within the jurisdiction of the 4th Sriwijaya Military Region Command always to preserve unity and cohesion as well as national identity on the basis of our own national customs and culture. [Text] [BK191558 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 19 Nov 82]

PERTAMINA WANTS LOCAL DRILLING--Pertamina has decided that as of January 1983 all drilling operations will be handled by Indonesian manpower. At present, some 40 contractors are engaged in oil exploration in Indonesia with 1,270 drilling personnel consisting of 630 Indonesians and 640 foreigners. They are drillers, mechanics, oil well handlers, testers and so forth. The general chairman of the Federation of the Indonesian Labor Unions, Agus Sudono, welcomed the decision taken by Pertamina, which is in conformity with the existing regulations in the country. Agus Sudono called for imposing heavy sanctions against foreign companies which failed to observe the existing regulations, such as the Indonesianization of foreign enterprises. [Text] [BK261402 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Nov 82]

CSO: 4213/504

CROP CULTIVATION, HARVEST AND SALES PROGRESS REPORTED

[The following is extracted from the Vientiane press on the dates indicated in parentheses. The abbreviations used are SP=SIANG PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, BQ=BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN]

LOCATION	REMARKS
Saravane Province	Farmers have harvested 20 percent of all rice fields, both paddy and dry field. The total amount of land planted was 47,000 hectares of which 37,000 are paddy fields (SP 14 Oct 82 p 1)
Beng District, Oudomsai Province	In third quarter of year farmers sold 67 tons of rice to state (SP 11 Oct 82 p 1)
Outhoumphon District, Savannakhet	In mid-September, farmers sold another 245 tons of paddy and 5 tons of milled rice to state (SP 8 Oct 82 pp 1,4)
Vientiane Capital	In spite of drought, farmers have completed transplanting on 33,509 hectares of paddy (VM 6 Oct 82 p 1)
Vientiane Province	Farmers are taking care of the rice paddies covering more than 29,500 hectares (VM 4 Oct 82 p 1)
Vientiane Province	Starting in mid-August, mountain farmers around the province have started harvesting dry field rice on 9,000 hectares, of which 6,000 hectares have been finished (SP 2 Oct 82 p 1)
Louang Namtha Province	Since end of last year's harvest, farmers have sold 800 tons of paddy to state of which 412 tons came from Namtha District (SP 21 Oct 82 p 1)

Paksan, Vientiane Province

Farmers begin harvest on 11,600 hectares of paddies. Most of the crop is being harvested by labor exchange solidarity teams, and harvest has been completed on 2,300 hectares, with an average yield of 1.8 tons per hectare (SP 3 Nov 82 p 1)

Ouethoumphon District, Savannakhet

Farmers sold 350 tons of rice to state in 3rd quarter of the year (SP 22 Oct 82 p 1)

Ouethoumphon District, Savannakhet
Louang Namtha Province

Farmers have sold 1,198 tons of rice to state from August-October (SP 11 Nov 82 p 2)

CSO: 4206/27

PAKISTAN

ZIA SUPPORTED IN REJECTING SOVIET OFFER OF SECURITY

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 24 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Security or Slavery"]

[Text] President General Ziaul Haq has revealed in an interview with the British newspaper GUARDIAN that Russia had again invited Pakistan to join an Asian security pact. President Ziaul Haq's government was advised not to worry about Pakistan's security. If Pakistan would join the pact, Russia would guarantee Pakistan's security at all times, which will obviate any additional needs for aircraft, tanks, or large armed forces. After this pact with Russia, Pakistan could have an existence of peace and prosperity. President Zia rejected the proposal saying that it was better to be destitute but free rather than be at the mercy of others. The President stated to the Russians that in his lifetime the possibility of such a pact was inconceivable. President's response in this matter fully symbolizes the feelings and emotions of the Pakistani nation. He has repeated the inner motives of this proud nation which has stood fast on its ideals in spite of trials, tribulations, dangers and threats.

For Pakistan as well as for countries of this region, Soviet plans for Asian security are not something new. This pact was first presented fifteen years ago during the period of severe tensions with China. When, after the 1965 [India-Pakistan], war there was anti-western and anti-U.S. sentiment in Pakistan and trade and diplomatic relationship with Russia was already underway. Under the proposed pact, countries such as India, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and other countries of the region were to sign on the pact with Russia, and were to receive Russian patronage, cooperation and aid. The basic purpose of the pact was to narrow Chinese influence, but the intention was also to use it against the U.S. and other western powers. Russia gradually wanted to extend its influence on this region, similar to what it has accomplished in Eastern Europe and tried recently in Indo-China. Pakistan was presented with this proposal initially when its CENTO and SEATO agreements with the U.S. were proven to be worthless and India's pressure on it was increasing. Now the Soviet proposal has been presented again when Russian forces are entrenched in Afghanistan and Pakistan's security is in danger. This time the pressure is more blatant and of a direct nature.

Russia offers mutual defence pacts to small countries adjoining its borders, and to the countries situated away from its borders it offers treaties of friendship. It has entered into treaties of friendship with Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan and India. The history of these treaties shows that any country which fell into Soviet clutches lost its freedom and autonomy. It is now not easy for Eastern Europe and Indo-China to get out of Soviet domination. We have the example of Syria in front of us. Since there was a secret pact between Russia and the United States, Syria was unable to give any help to the Palestinians under seige in Lebanon. In India, Nehru and Shastri refrained from any agreement with Russia, but Indira signed an agreement with Russia to further India's military action in East Pakistan. India paid the price for that by losing its influence as a non-aligned nation. Egypt and Iraq could negate these treaties only after bitter experience, and now the example of Afghanistan is before the whole world. This signatory of peace and friendship is now the Supreme target of Soviet armed forces. After subjecting an old friend to aggression, Russia has taken the position that all the countries of this region, and especially Pakistan, should be forced to join the Asian security pact.

Pakistan's relationship with the great powers, its neighbors, and the nations of the world is based on equality. This dictates that in the name of security and peace, this Soviet offer of interference and slavery be rejected. It has been after a long struggle that Pakistan has rid itself of Defence Pacts like SEATO and CENTO. Pakistan occupies a place of honor in the Islamic bloc. Among the non-aligned nations Pakistan plays an important role. Recently Pakistan was unanimously elected a member of the Security Council. Not only all the Muslim countries but also the non-aligned nations expressed their full faith and support for Pakistan. This is an honor which no country under the tutelage of Russia or U.S. can achieve. Pakistan did not renounce its pacts with the U.S. to join into worse pacts under Russian hegemony. No matter how bitter was the experience with U.S. friendship, the Pakistani people are not ready to be pushed into the red flames of hell.

Whether it was an Asian security pact or a Soviet friendship treaty, Pakistan has rejected all such proposals. President Ziaul Haq has chosen wisely to reject without delay this fresh proposal. Also Soviet armed forces are, for all intents and purposes, at the border of Pakistan. Their intention to reach the warm water ports is well publicized.

The Soviets have threatened military action [against Pakistan] in pursuit of the Mujahidin. But Pakistan is a proud nation and it will not surrender to threats or dangers. To accept the ploy of security and friendship under threats of aggression will be the equivalent of accepting slavery. President Ziaul Haq was quite right when he said that as long as a single Pakistani was alive, this was unacceptable. No Pakistani will sell his freedom for convenience. Regardless of who administers the country today and who will be in power tomorrow, this is the resolve of the whole Pakistani nation. In the matter of the country's freedom and security, every administration and the armed forces will have the whole-hearted support of 70 million people. No great power or Pakistan's enemies should have any misgivings in this regard.

12197

CSO: 4656/27

JATOI DENIES INTENTIONS OF PREMIERSHIP OR CABINET POST

Karachi JANG in Urdu 23 Oct 82 p 9

News Report: "How Can I Become a Senior Minister Now When 2 Years Ago I Refused To Accept Premiership"

Text Multan, 22 Oct (Staff Reporter) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi addressing a news conference in Multan, said that he had no desire to become prime minister. "If I wanted no one could have prevented me from becoming prime minister. I was offered the post 2 years ago in Sept 1980. I have no connection with the government now," he said. He added that he rejected the post of premiership 2 years ago, how could he accept the post of a senior minister now. When a newspaper carried such a report, he said that now there could be no talks with the government. If the government wished, it can hold talks with MRD Movement for Restoration of Democracy. "I am also a member of a party which is one of the parties constituting MRD. My party or MRD will consider whatever proposal is put forth by the next government." He said that if democracy is delayed any further then the people will slip beyond our control too and will be forced to take recourse to undemocratic methods. If MRD wished it could start an agitation, but under such circumstances the situation would go beyond the control of even the politicians and the elements that are waiting outside the country watching for such an opportunity will take advantage of the situation and the country will become a victim of anarchy. An agitation can bring about a change in the government but we cannot achieve our goal of restoring democracy and promoting prosperity in the country. Mr Jatoi said that we will never recognize the constitutional role of the army. He said that they did not have any connection with Bizenjo's party for the last 3 months because some of Bizenjo's conditions were not acceptable to them. "We agree that the country will not tolerate another martial law, but for preventing it we cannot support any amendment in the constitution which, in the event of enforcement of another martial law, would recognize the right of provinces to secession," he said.

9315
CSO: 4656/22

ABOLISHING FEUDALISM TERMED NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS OF SIXTH PLAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 14 Nov 82, pp 4, 5

[Article by M. Masud]

[Text]

In his Presidential address delivered at the Fourth Annual Session of North-South Round-table in Tokyo on October 22, Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission began his dissertation with the following brutal and blunt remarks:

"We stand today in the midst of a gathering crisis. Even that is a gross under-statement. For the fact is that our nations, whether they care to admit it or not, are trembling uncertainly on the brink of a world-wide depression."

To borrow from Dr. Haq's address there will be no "cautious phrases", no "soft whispers" and an attempt will be made to "correct our long-term perspective" on the central issue of restructuring our agriculture sector.

It is surprising that while Dr. Haq places due emphasis on development of agriculture he makes no reference to the need for correcting social and economic imbalances in rural society. This is all the more lamentable because of Dr. Haq's long association with the Planning Commission, which in its very First Plan, formulated under the guidance of the late Mr. Zahid Hussain, had focused attention on far-reaching land reforms in the following words:

"In all countries with similar problems there is a strong movement to assert the principle of owner cultivation and to incorporate it in the agrarian structure. The object is to accelerate the transition from feudal to a democratic society, in which all energies will be devoted to development of material and human

resources with a view to higher standards of living and security."

In view of the fact that Dr. Haq has made no mention of bringing about structural changes in the rural sector how does he hope to meet the basic human needs of our people? As the agriculture sector is being perceived as the critical sector for the development of our economy by Dr. Haq, our focus will be on the issue whether socio-economic development can be planned without total abolition of landlordism.

In this connection I would like to draw his attention to some relevant portions of my note of Dissent to the Hari Committee Report which was suppressed by the landlord's Government of Sind even though the Hari Committee has been set up at the behest of the Quaid-e-Azam: - "I have come to the conclusion after long discussions and observations that we must radically change our system of land tenure. It is only when the cultivator of the soil is its virtual owner and the produce of his labour upon the land is his own that the maximum of human food is produced by it; the maximum of human enjoyment is derived from the cultivation, while the cultivator is as a rule healthy, moral and contented. It is essential that the ownership of land should be shared by every farmer and every occupier and he should be virtual owner of the land he cultivates or dwells upon.

"The only conclusions any rational and unbiased thinker can arrive at are that the present zamindar system is the greatest curse that any country can groan under; that it is utterly incompa-

tible with freedom, that it takes away the chief incentive in industry and thrift; that it creates poverty, pauperism and crime and checks all real progress in civilisation or in national prosperity."

To begin from the beginning, the first step on land reforms was taken by the Muslim League Government in East Pakistan. It passed the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act in 1950 and with one radical step, the ceiling of land holdings was fixed at 33 acres only and the tenants were given security of tenure, sub-letting and absentee landlordism was forbidden.

The Planning Commission in its document on the First Five-Year Plan (1956-60) (Chapter 17 on Land Reform) commenting on this measure of the Government of East Bengal and the need for similar reforms in West Pakistan stated:

"In this country, East Pakistan has placed a radical measure of reform on its statute book, though it has not yet been fully implemented. It seeks to abolish the institution of landlordship, and assures to the tenants full rights of inheritance and transfer.

The recent constitutional changes resulting in the merger of the various provinces and States in the Western wing of the country into one unit, afford an excellent opportunity for giving uniform basis to the variety of tenancy laws and similar legislation in this area. This administrative change has raised new hopes in the country, including those for land reforms. We hope that the West Pakistan Government will give this problem the priority it deserves."

Recommending a more equitable distribution of land ownership

the First Plan closed the chapter with the following message:

"We would reiterate and emphasize that the problem of land reform is fundamental to all development. Nearly 90 per cent of the people live in rural areas, about 75 per cent of them depend on agriculture, about 60 per cent of the national income is derived from agriculture. The economic and social status of this overwhelming part of the population must be raised if an independent Pakistan in the modern age is to have any meaning for them."

The pious hope entertained by the Planning Commission that the Government of West Pakistan will follow the example set by the Government of East Bengal was never fulfilled. What transpired was that the West Pakistan Land Reform Commission in its Report, 1959 recommended a ceiling at 500 acres of irrigated land. In addition, so many exemptions were incorporated that the purpose of the reforms was entirely defeated. It goes to the credit of the present Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan that he dissented on ceilings and related issues.

Another surprising feature of the said Report was that it made no mention or reference to the almost revolutionary land reforms already introduced in one part of the country. This was the conspiracy of silence over a major legislative measure introduced in East Pakistan. Secondly, the Commission totally ignored the recommendations made in the First Plan. These two important omissions establish that the feudal rulers of Pakistan were determined to maintain their hold over the resources of this country. Their influence was so corrupting that they turned Ayub Khan and his senior officers both civil & military into landlords.

One of the major conclusions that I have drawn over the years about the action of East Pakistan in the matter of land reforms, was to give notice to the governing feudal classes in West Pakistan that they had better watch out.

The action of the East Bengal Government gave a rude shock to the big landlords and jagirdars of the West who had no intention of carrying out any land reforms. Ever since then they were mortally afraid of the Bengali representatives. They were now determined to retain political power with themselves to the exclusion of East Bengalis whom they feared very much.

The feudal lords were now faced with a challenge of survival and therefore welcomed the military dictatorship of General Ayub Khan in preference to the Constitution as in that they found no safety. But the serious contradictions which had come to stay in the political set up of the country by virtue of the glaring disparity in the land ownership pattern between the East and Western wings, had laid the foundations for disintegration.

Even under the last regime fore-knowledge of land reforms and first the delay in transfer of power by Yahya Khan and secondly, the delays in implementation of reforms gave sufficient time to landlords to make fictitious transfers and defeat the new reforms under which ceiling was reduced to 150 acres.

The so-called revolutionary 5-marla Scheme did have its social impact in restoring human dignity to the lowly placed sections of the rural population yet this step did not effect the feudals because land so distributed was owned by the State.

A brief survey of the recent past shows that the feudals have always, in one form or the other, been in power, either politically through pocket constituencies or through the conversion of our autocratic rulers of Pakistan into land-owners, stood in the way of change. Again, because of this feudal control people have been denied human dignity and this class has been responsible for the subversion of democratic institutions.

Until landlordism is abolished no progressive group, especially from the urban areas, would have a chance of making significant contribution to the formation of Governments. As already referred to above, the enforcement of the principle of parity between East and West Pakistan was feudal subterfuge to protect their estates from the onslaught of the middle class elite of East Pakistan.

I am convinced that no plan of meeting the basic needs of our people, which Dr. Haq is promoting, can be achieved in a society which denies basic human dignity to the tillers of the soil. The only way out of our predicament is to free our society from the clutches of the feudals and restore human dignity to our rural population.

I sincerely believe that when Dr. Haq has successfully established basic human dignity to the majority of our population, then basic human needs will be easier to be made available and the Sixth Plan will have a chance of success.

Dr. Haq can very well answer that land reform and abolition of landlordism is not a subject within his province. If this be his defence, then in all fairness he should show "intellectual integrity" by getting out of rut of "bureaucratic conspiracy of inaction". If he does take a stand and I sincerely hope that he will, then Dr. Haq would have lived upto the letter and spirit of his own concluding words of the address under reference:

"Let me conclude by reiterating that this is no time to tinker with the real issues. What is at stake is our own intellectual integrity. What is at stake is our inner courage. What is really at stake is our very future. We stand today like little children on the vast shores of this earth, collecting little pebbles of understanding and hope and tossing them one by one into a vast ocean of intolerance and cynicism. Let us take our courage in our hands for once and, let us lift a few big stones and create a few big waves. For the worst failure at a time like this will be a failure of our own courage."

Such a courageous stand by our leading economist will receive the nation's whole-hearted support as well as the blessings of God Almighty. For, in the Quran (VII-126) there is a significant statement announcing the fact that the earth is God's. It repudiates landlordism, feudalism and capitalism in all their forms.

To further draw the attention and support of Dr. Haq to the plight of the tillers of the soil I am quoting from an old petition of the migrating peasants of Lombardy (Italy), in reply to a ministerial circular warning them against the dangers of emigration:

"What do you mean by the nation, Signor Minister? Is it a multitude of the miserable? Then we, indeed, are the nation. Look at our pale and emaciated faces, at our bodies exhausted by excessive labour and insufficient food. We sow and reap the wheat, but never eat white bread. We raise the cattle, but never taste meat. We are clad in rags. We dwell in dens of infection. We freeze in winter, and in summer we starve. Our only nourishment on Italian soil is a handful of maize, made costly by the tax. The burning fever devours us in the dry regions, and in the wet ones we are the prey of the fever of the marsh. Our end is a premature death in the hospital, or in our miserable cabins. And, in spite of all this, Signor Minister, you recommend us not to expatriate ourselves! But can the land, where even the hardest labour cannot earn food, be called a native country?"

VESTED BUREAUCRATIC INTERESTS SEEN CONTRARY TO PLANNING OBJECTIVES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 15 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

The Planning Commission has announced the setting up of 12 major groups and two subgroups to do the ground work for "some of the key policy thrusts" for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Some more groups may have to be appointed as those named do not cover all aspects and sectors of national life.

The targets of the Plan as envisaged by Dr. Mahbubul Haq, are ambitious. The outlay on the Plan is to be two-and-a-half times the outlay on the current Plan, and it is not only to seek rapid industrial and agricultural growth but also ensure that the fruits of the Plan are equitably shared, with the poor getting a better share than others. And it is to seek a transformation of life not only in the cities and towns but also in the entire country, including the remote villages.

A Plan with such a broad scope can take off from July 1 next year effectively only if the Plan is ready long before that and those who have to implement it know the details well in advance. Secondly, the fund allocations for 1983-84 will have to be made before July 1. This is all the more essential when the Plan has such large targets as increasing the net agricultural exports by ten times within the five years. So the groups being set up now should have been done earlier, particularly when out of the 14 groups and sub-groups only two are headed by non-officials and one by a retired official, and the rest by officials now in service. The members of the group are yet to be appointed. How long will that take?

While the groups have been set up so late they are to submit their reports by the end of next month. Clearly, the time at their disposal will be little after the full strength of each group has been completed and the members are ready to start work earnestly. Will not the groups rush their reports through? Or will the reports be largely the prevailing or traditional views of the various secretaries to the Federal ministries who have been nominated chairmen of such groups? Will the bureaucratic dominance of the planning which Dr. Mahbubul Haq was earlier trying to avoid or escape now assert itself through the process and personnel he has chosen?

The reason for such delayed formation of groups with largely the secretaries of various ministries is not clear. Does he now find it wiser to associate or involve the bureaucratic machinery more directly with planning instead of only consulting them or ascertaining their views and demands? Is he seeking the co-operation of the higher echelons of bureau-

cracy through such means? Of course, the Plan cannot be a success without the full co-operation of the bureaucracy. The first Five-Year Plan formulated by Mr. Zahid Husain was not accepted by the officials even as an official document, not to talk of holding it up as the first Plan. Hence even after planning has become part of the national economic process it cannot make large headway without the active co-operation and enthusiastic assistance of the officials, who are usually averse to rapid changes, particularly in the area of distribution as they constitute a powerful vested interest and would welcome no major threat to it.

In this manner Dr. Haq is being discreet, but he ought to have done much earlier what he is doing now. But it remains to be seen how well the officials fit into his scheme of things instead of being made to fit into their status quo patterns. Dr. Haq has an uphill task in making the philosophy of his Plan accepted by the ruling hierarchy, in bringing in speed and momentum where there is inertia or plain lethargy, and enabling the officials to have new perceptions and new goals. Whether he can achieve so much so soon in the outlook and working style of our bureaucracy remains to be seen.

In his Press briefing yesterday, Dr. Mahbubul Haq spoke like a bureaucrat when he talked of restricting higher education by withdrawing the State subsidy on tuition fee. This elitist approach includes a proposal to commercialise higher education by allowing private universities and colleges. In effect, only the affluent will have access to higher education by paying their way through, while the financial underdogs will have such openings closed on them. It may be added that the ill-fated Sharif Report of the early Ayubian period had a similar thrust and the result was a major students' agitation. Such bureaucratic disposition for elitism and exclusivism should be dispensed with and policies formulated that defend the interests of all, rather than a privileged few.

CSO: 4200/176

PAGARA EXPLAINS ROLE IN ABORTED ROUNDTABLE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Nov p 8

[Text]

KARACHI, Nov. 15: Pir Saheb Pagara has said that no bad blood existed between his Pakistan Muslim League and JUP and their alliance was as strong as ever.

Addressing newsmen here today at her residence he said that he was not the least responsible for the subversion of the proposed round-table conference and therefore the question of misunderstanding between the two parties did not arise.

He said that the signing of much talked about declaration of the conference beforehand was again a malicious propaganda against him. "I was never told that a declaration will have to be signed before the conference was convened. I was handed over an invitation for a lunch where other political leaders were also expected and an exchange of views between them to achieve a consensus for the joint declaration was expected."

He said that it was agreed with Maulana Noorani that all the political parties once member of Pakistan National Alliance, those registered with the Election Commission and Pakistan People's Party would be invited to the conference. But later it was known that only 10 parties, eight belonging to MRD, his party and Jamaat-e-Islami were invited.

He said out of these J.I. had refused to attend and MRD had put a condition that they would attend only when the declaration was signed beforehand. "In this situation how could the conference could be held" he asked.

He said, however, the conference would be held and again it would be Maulana Noorani "the younger brother" who would arrange the lunch.

PPI ADDS: Pir Pagara said he was told by Khwaja Khairuddin that MRD would present a joint declaration but he neither had read this declaration nor discussed any part of it with any body.

He said although Pakistan Muslim League was in an alliance with JUP still he did not read the JUP's declaration on the plea that each party should present its viewpoint or declaration in the meeting and that a pre-conference discussion on the subject was in the fintess of things.

He said JUP chief could not find the whereabouts of a number of registered parties.

Asked to comment on Mian Tufail's call for an alliance of "Islam Pasand" parties, Pir Pagara said only PML was "Islam Pasand". He said Jamaat-e-Islami, JUP or other religious parties were sectarian parties. These parties could join the fold of "Islam Pasand" Pakistan Muslim League and protect their sects.

Replying to a question Pir Pagara said he did not believe the government undermined the RTC.

Replying to another question he said his party needed at least 15 months to prepare for elections from the time political activities were allowed.

Pir Saheb also circulated his party's six-point declaration which was proposed to be presented at the abortive RTC. The points are

(1) The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 as it came into force on 14th August 1973 be restored forthwith after making necessary amendments to provide for balance of power between the President and the Prime Minister and between the Governors and the Chief Ministers on the pattern of the Constitutions of 1956 along with act XLIX, 1974.

(2) The independence of superior judiciary of the country be restored and all laws and orders curtailing their powers be recalled and also the right of the people to be represented by a counsel of their choice before all courts and tribunals be restored.

(3) Press censorship be totally withdrawn and the freedom of the Press be restored and all oppressive laws curtailing the normal functioning of the Press be recalled forthwith.

(4) Constitutional protection be provided to civil servants and their conditions of service be guaranteed.

(5) Political parties be revived and their reorganization allowed and full political activity be restored with the specific purpose of facilitating political elections.

(6) A political government be formed at the centre and in the provinces as well with a clear mandate that it arrange for, and hold, elections at the earliest to the National and Provincial Assemblies so that the armed forces may be enabled to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people.

PUNJAB PPP LEADER VIEWS ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, MRD

Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 21 Oct 82 pp 19, 20

[Interview with Mr Mansur Malik, senior vice president of the defunct PPP Punjab, by Rashid Khan: "The High Leadership of the People's Party Has Never Supported Subversion"; date and place not specified]

[Text] A distinguished advocate of Lahore, Mr Mansur Malik is connected with that sector of the defunct People's Party which has a deep insight of the national and social affairs. Recently, Rashid Khan of our Lahore bureau had a detailed conversation with him about the current political situation of the country.

[Question] Malik Sahib, the defunct People's Party is being held totally responsible for the recent incidents of subversion, since Al-Zulfiqar organization is regarded a sub-organization of the People's Party. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] The defunct Pakistan People's Party is a patriotic association and up to the present day, its prominent leadership has never supported acts of subversion and terrorism. For the past 2 years, our party in cooperation with seven other parties of the country, is working to establish democracy in the country as MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy], and during this period complete harmony has existed among most parties. If the defunct People's Party was an organization favoring terrorism and subversion, how could those parties cooperate with us? Prior to the establishment of the MRD, the defunct People's Party was working as a separate organization, but now all its activities come under the MRD. Even the other parties included in MRD are fully aware of such activities. Up to the present day, no one from the federal or provincial leadership of the defunct People's Party has ever supported such activities. Still, under this pretext, the government has put our party's numerous workers under arrest without court proceedings. The responsibility for any unpleasant incident taking place anywhere in the country is placed, reference to the Al-Zulfiqar organization, upon the defunct People's Party, although, later on many such charges have been refuted. Initially, the fire incidents at WAPDA House in Lahore, GPO [General Post Office] and the depot of Urban Transport in Kot Lakhpat were reported as the result of subversion, but, after departmental investigations, the matters turned out to be something different.

The fact is that for the past 5 years, due to a lack of correct economic planning on the national level, the country in all sectors is becoming poorer and poorer. The burden of foreign loans has increased so much that we now require loan for paying even the annual interest, which the foreign agencies are reluctant to give. The burden of loans on the national economy can be well estimated from the fact that according to an official announcement, during the past fiscal year Pakistan incurred 800 million [rupees] in foreign loans. In reality, every new-born child in Pakistan is under 70,000 debt. This economic situation has raised inflation to its extreme, thus affecting the prices to an all-time high. It has become difficult now for an ordinary person, especially the wage-earning sector, even to meet with its everyday expenses. This situation has shaken various sectors.

[Question] Malik Sahib, certain circles are voicing their opinion that the Western type of democracy will not prove beneficial for Pakistan nor is this kind of election according to Islam. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] It is true that Pakistan was founded in the name of Islam, but mostly there were economic factors behind it. Islam in the Pak-Indian sub-continent has not been in danger either before the establishment of Pakistan or at present. The biggest proof of this fact are those 150 million Muslims in India, who after 1947, increased from 50 million to 150 million. If Islam was in danger there, the first blow would have hit their number, and so many Muslims would not be living. If Islam has no danger in India, why should it have danger in Pakistan where 99 percent of the population is Muslim? [The real question is of welfare of the individual.] Islamic society is merely another name for a reformed society wherein the government in power is responsible for providing an individual with his basic necessities. In this country, however, various classes are being created, which is not at all permitted by Islam. As far as restricted democracy goes, the Pakistani people have already rejected it during Ayub Khan's era.

[Question] Malik Sahib, what would you say about the Pak-Soviet relations? Are they in any way better than before?

[Answer] Pakistan has no direct conflicts with the Soviet Union. The entire nation should be thankful to the Soviet Union for providing us for the past 10, 15 years with valuable economic, technical and financial aid for the search of oil and for the establishment of the steel mill and the Gaddu thermal power plant, since the European powers had declared the establishment of the steel mill absolutely unsuitable for Pakistan. Today, due to this mill, our country is trying to enter into an era of heavy industries. There is a special lobby in our country which is nurtured by the United States. Its only task is to oppose the Soviet Union in every fair or unfair matter, no matter how harmful it is to the national interests. The lobby is after the steel mill to close it. Right from the beginning our stand has been that to improve the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, direct talks should be held between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, since the Karmal administration is the representative government of the country and it has control over the entire country, and the Soviets have gone there upon the invitation of the Afghanistan government. Two point eight million Afghan

refugees are not only a burden on Pakistan's economy, because of them numerous new problems have sprung up in the Frontier and Baluchistan. The sooner they are returned, the better it will be for our economy.

[Question] Malik Sahib, what is your opinion about the question of Bizenjo's regionalism? We have heard that to join the MRD, Begum Nusrat Bhutto had accepted considerable demands of Bizenjo, which included a demand for four nationalities.

[Answer] As far as the question of four nationalities is concerned, its existence cannot be denied, since at present there are four provinces in the country. Their language, culture and traditions differ from each other. Although these four provinces are bound by a strong relationship of Islam, their rights and problems have a place of their own. We believe that a backward region's people should be given more participation in development and along with that, they should be granted political freedom. Otherwise, with the lapse of time, every region's list of demands will continue to get longer. The People's Party did accept some of Bizenjo's demands word by word, but the amendment of the demands connected with the internal independence of the provinces, since their solution was present in the 1973 constitution, was left for the next elected assembly.

[Question] What would you say about the MRD's permanent structure?

[Answer] The aim of the establishment of the MRD is to restore the democratic process and, as soon as possible, establish democracy in the country. Two years ago, eight parties of the country assembled on one platform for this single objective. For a certain period, MRD worked on the federal level only, but compelled by the circumstances and seeing the challenge of the time, it now has been formulated into a complete organization. It will have offices from the primary to provincial levels also. Therefore, in a way MRD will become an organization of the people. Although at present there is a restriction on open politics, the MRD's member parties have kept the public sensitive and alive to political rights even under these unfavorable conditions. Actually, the country's political parties are divided into two groups. One group wishes to restore democracy in the country according to the 1973 constitution; all such parties have gathered under one platform as MRD. The other group comprises of those parties which, through various tactics, are blocking the efforts of the MRD. In fact, these parties are strengthening the hands of the current government. They include the parties of Pir Pagara, Mian Tufail and Maulana Noorani.

9779
CSO: 4656/30

LEADERS DISCUSS EXERTING 'MORAL AND LEGAL PRESSURE' ON GOVERNMENT

Lahore NAWA-i-WAQT in Urdu 25 Oct 82 pp 1 & 10

News Item: "Legal and Moral Pressure Will be Put On the Government for Holding Elections. The Aim of Round Table Conference is the Unity of Like-minded Parties for Safeguarding the Ideology of Pakistan. Pir Pagaro and other Leaders Address reception Given by Jamiat Ulema-i Pakistan"

Text Lahore, 24 Oct (staff reporter) - Pir Pagaro, leader of the defunct Muslim League, said that like-minded political parties that believe in moral values and in the superiority of law and order will be invited to the round table conference. He added that in order that their alliance and participation may serve to safeguard the integrity, security and ideology of the country, they should be faithful to their own principles. Pir Pagaro was addressing a reception given by the members of the defunct Jamiat Ulema-i Pakistan. Maulana Abdus Sattar Niazi, S.M. Zafar, and Malik Akbar Saqi also addressed the gathering. Mian Masoud Ahmed presented an address of welcome to the guest of honor. Pir Pagaro said that the Muslim League and JUP were convening a round table conference, so that like-minded political parties may unite together to safeguard the ideology of Pakistan and realize the lofty ideals for which Pakistan was established. He said that he wanted to cooperate with parties who abide by their own principles and who do not believe in a policy of confrontation. He said that we want to solve, not create problems and added that the round table conference will bring about cooperation and unity among like-minded political parties on the lasting basis of peace and principles. Pir Pagaro said that we will review the situation to see that if the problems facing the country can be solved by holding elections, then we will try to find out what kind of elections should be held. After reaching a decision, Muslim League, Jamiat Ulema-i Pakistan and other like-minded political parties will bring about moral and legal pressure on the present government so as to achieve positive results for the people. He said that he believes that Jamiat Ulema-i Pakistan and Muslim League will be successful in their endeavor and the government will implement their policies. Maulana Abdus Sattar Niazi urged that fundamental rights, political process and basic values should be restored in the country and that established affairs should not be tampered and a system based on justice and equity should be established in the country, and added that we will not rest until such a system is established. He said that governing the people was God's deputation and we will strive for government's establishment, integrity and security. Maulana Abdus

Sattar Niazi, referring to the press conference held by general secretary of defunct Jamaat-i Islami, said that Jamaat-i Islami was a very big stunt. He said that when Jamaat-i Islami joined the ministry and now that they were cooperating with it, it was a stunt. Referring to round table conference he said that people are demanding the restoration of political and democratic values in the country, this is the very goal which we are trying to achieve. Speaking on the Kashmir issue, Maulana Abdus Sattar Niazi said that this problem can only be solved by holding a plebiscite and that there is no need for doing anything else. He said that the public treasury was a trust of the people and that it cannot be used for one's pleasure. S.M. Zafar, addressing the gathering, said that the administration of the country cannot be run without politics and politicians. Pakistan was started with a movement of the people and that this country can only develop in the same democratic and political atmosphere. Speaking of the statements issued by Mr Wali Khan and other individuals on Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam, S.M. Zafar called them foolish and urged that politics and democracy should be restored in the country. Referring to the round table conference he said that in this matter his party will cooperate with Maulana Noorani in every possible way so that parties believing in democracy may be able to unite. On the Kashmir issue S.M. Zafar suggested that the government should take political parties in its confidence in the matter and advise them about the formula on the basis of which it was discussing this important problem with India. Mr Zafar demanded the release of Sardar Abdul Qayyum and other detainees. Malik Akbar Saqi called on Muslim League and Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan to jointly work out a line of action for restoring democracy and political process in the country and added that all the members would make every possible sacrifice for achieving restoration of a constitutional government and establishment of the principles of Holy Prophet Mohammad. The reception was attended by Chaudhri Mohammad Hussein Chatha, Retd Lt Gen K.M. Azhar, Mr Iftikhar Ali Shaikh, Mr Barkat Ali Atiq, Malik Mohammad Akbar, Retd Maj Mohammad Afzal, Syed Salim Hussein Qadri, Mr Shabab Mufti, Chaudhri Mohammad Sadiq, Pir Aijaz, Ahmed Hashmi, Syed Talib Hussein Gardezi, Begum Rehana Mashhadi, Syed Shakir Rizvi, Qari Abdul Hameed, Miss Khalida Hassan and members of both the parties.

9315
CSO: 4656/22

PAKISTAN

CORRUPTION AND ITS CAUSES EXPLORED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 1 Oct 82 p 3 & 14

[Article by Najmd Din Fakhri: "Two and Two Make Four"]

[Text] There is no doubt about the present government's desire and attempts to eradicate all corruption in this country in order to establish the real Islamic society, the reason for which this country was established.

Raja Zafar Haq, federal minister of information and broadcasting, has compared corruption to the fatal disease of cancer. He admitted that the government could not successfully implement any plan to curb bribery and corruption. We shall discuss the reason for this failure later. For now, we agree with Mr Haq and would like to add that only one in a thousand among the government workers is not maligned by this "cancer." Actually, this cancer is so prevalent in some places that it has become simply unavoidable. In exchanging bribes, etc, now no one even thinks as to what he is giving or what he is getting. The situation has become so bad that without spending money it is nearly impossible to have anything done no matter how legitimate, proper or important it may be. On the other hand, by spending some money everything can be arranged regardless of how illegitimate or improper it may be.

Mr Haq's comment about the government's inability to implement any anti-corruption plan needs some attention. There are reasons for this "disease." The problem in our country has been that only temporary cures are sought; no action is taken on a consistent basis to eradicate any "disease" after it is diagnosed. This treatment is like injecting morphine into someone suffering from unbearable pain, putting him to sleep. The patient, on waking up, will find himself suffering from the same pain. This temporary relief does not cure the patient. Our society's ills are being treated in the same manner. Suddenly everyone gets excited. There are some lectures and arrests of a few notorious criminals. A few days later everything is back to normal. What is the reason for this lack of attempts to find a cure for the society's ills? If honest efforts are made to find the cause of any problem and the prescribed eradication measures are carried out diligently, there is no reason in the world for that problem to exist.

The police play an important role in the welfare of any social system. The role of our police department is known to every one. The same basic question arises here...why do our police play such a bad role? These days news of robberies are common place and it is a known fact that these robberies are carried out under the supervision of police officers (it is possible that this is not true). The main reason for this accusation is that the police have lost the respect of people because of what they do. The police department is blamed for everything that goes wrong even if it is not its fault. The policemen act somewhat decently in cities as the people living there are more educated, but not in villages. In villages, a police officer all but owns the area where he works. There no one questions a police officer's authority. The police officer keeps his superiors, who should question him, happy. It is expected of him and he knows how.

But the basic question is: Why are we corrupt? Here we must explain that corruption is not limited to the police department but is found in all government agencies and departments. It is high time that we admit the reason for this disease. We pay our government employees very low and their salaries have not kept up with inflation. We cannot ignore the fact that any government employee, be he an officer or an office boy, cannot support his family on his salary. He cannot get an education or buy health care for his children. He cannot even buy his family enough clothes or feed it properly on his meager salary. Now the question arises...how can he meet the basic needs of his family? How can he provide for his children? A lower division government clerk earns barely enough to buy canned milk for two children. Under these circumstances, the government should seriously think whether its efforts to eradicate bribery and corruption are realistic. In the light of the above-described economic deprivation, can these crimes be stopped? It is of course sheer need that drives people to corruption and then it becomes a habit, or, to use the metaphor of the honorable Raja Zafarul Haq, "cancer."

There is no doubt that if statistics were compiled on corruption, we would find that the turnover of the under-the-table money is seven times more than our national budget. We can easily estimate how harmful this practice is to our national economy. If the present government is serious about bringing about revolutionary changes in our society, it must increase the salaries of all government employees substantially. This increase can be effected without straining the present budget by curbing the unnecessary governmental expenses. But the government cannot take this step without infuriating one faction--its civil service personnel, the bureaucracy. If the government can control the civil servants then it can bring about these revolutionary reforms. Otherwise, nothing will change. Two and two always makes four and will make four until eternity. Two and two will never add up to three or five.

7997

CSO: 4656/15

PAKISTAN

POLICE CRITICIZED FOR PREVAILING HIGH RATE OF CRIME

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 18 Oct 82 p 13-14

[Article by Pir Abidi: Can Unlimited Powers Given to the Police Obstruct Social Reform?]

[Excerpts] The rate of crime has increased to such an extent that while reading the morning newspaper one cannot help feeling that our society is full of professional criminals and that no aspect of life is free from its influence. Articles and pictures relating to big and small criminal activities all point to the fact that the rate of crime, instead of decreasing, is ever on the rise. Criminal activities like subversion has increased so much that even responsible government officials have said that it is no longer easy for the government to keep them under control. This is all very well. But then what is the use of the law-makers and the machinery responsible for checking crime? What are they meant for? Has the police force been created to harass the people at the instigation of the bureaucracy? To pelt the people with bullets and beat them with sticks for demonstrating on the streets for the restoration of democracy and for the principles of Holy Prophet Moahammad; To involve peace-loving and law-abiding citizens in false law-suits at the instigation of big landlords and enemies of the country, give and take bribes, and instead of being called the protectors of the law, be designated as irresponsible, negligent of their duties and hateful? This is what a correspondent has written about this important department and this is a fact because the conditions and observations all prove that our police force, instead of terminating crime, is aiding it and abetting its perpetrators. Had it been otherwise, newspapers would not fill their pages with news relating to crime, and subversive activities would not have become everyday events throughout the country. Chaudhri Zahoor Elahie would not have been mercilessly assassinated, neither would Zahoor-ul Hassan Bhopali been murdered, nor would vagabonds have attacked Justice Saeed-ur Rahman's residence. Similarly public and private buildings would not have become targets of explosions; abductions, assassinations, robberies, murders, smuggling, adulteration, black-marketeering, gambling, drinking and other abhorrent activities would not occur, and prostitution dens would not be found in large houses in respectable residential areas.

All these criminal activities are taking place. They are being perpetrated in a very disgusting and dreadful manner. No sooner is a crime committed and

word gets around than reaction of the people with respect to forces of law and order comes to the fore. People clamour for justice, a process which originates from the police station. There the officer in charge of registering the cases asks under which regulation he should register the case: martial law regulation, or the British law, or again under Sharia's 'Hudud laws?

The petitioner is petrified and looks for ways and means of his own safety and protection. Police offers guidance. Money is exchanged in the form of bribery and in this way the matter is settled. Criminals are encouraged and crime is further reinforced. Under such an atmosphere and under such circumstances, how can crime be terminated?

On the other hand the government is busy preparing a draft plan for starting a campaign to reform the society. After all who will reform the society and who will implement this plan? The answer is: the police, which in itself requires to be reformed whose acts and deeds are not exemplary and which has among its ranks people whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent people like Master Asghar, who use tear-gas and shower bullets on people staging marches carrying banners of "La Ilaha Illallah-u Mohammad-ur Rasoolullah," who beat up people demanding the enforcement of the law of Holy Prophet Mohammad so hard as to break their bones, who violate the sanctity of mosques bluntly by walking in with their filthy shoes, who have become fat on bribery and corruption, whose abominable faces portend of evil and whose language is so filthy that law-abiding citizens do not dare to look them in the eyes, and whom people are afraid to approach with their lawful complaints. The police patronize criminals and after take large sums of money when they are supposed to be exemplary in their acts and deeds, supposed to mediate, be affable and friendly. But all these good qualities are not to be found here. This is why we would like to state that the police should be reformed before starting the campaign to reform the society, because an ordinary S.I. [sub-Inspector] has been given so much authority that he can disgrace any law-abiding citizen any time he likes.

Can we take the liberty of enquiring from Mr Laeeq Ahmed Khan, Chief of Punjab Police, as to who has given so much authority to the ordinary policeman?

This reminds us of an interview we had with Qazi Azam, former I.G. [Inspector-General]. During the course of this interview we had asked him what he had in mind for protecting the people from the legendary police and why the people are frightened of police instead of feeling an attachment towards them. He had replied that the whole society was corrupt, so what could be expected of the police coming from a corrupt society? Our reply was that in such a case reform was out of question. He responded by saying: we are trying to make the police more worthy and dutiful and capable of bringing crime under control.

9315
CSO: 4656/29

PAKISTAN

FAKE ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN SIND POLICE ASSAILED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 20 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Problem of Purging the Police]

[Text] It is the season of autumn in Sind police department. Some of the leaves are shedding. Last week two minor officials were caught red-handed accepting liquor and bribe. Raids are being made regularly to land one big fish, a relatively high official, but he is elusive and beyond grasp. Last week an AS. [Assistant Sub-Inspector] was caught taking a bribe of 3,000 rupees. In Khairpur, the Officer in Charge of the railway police post was apprehended for running a gambling den in his house. In brief it seems that the luck of the policemen has run out.

The public is pleased with these various arrests but is not completely satisfied. The public feels that its pleasure is temporary. Recent episodes of police involvement in robberies and disorders created a climate of protests and uproar; to normalize this and to pacify the public the administration had to do something. This is exactly what is happening now. But this will not eradicate the deeply rooted tree of dishonesty and evil merely trims its branches.

Is the dishonesty in police limited only to A.S.I. and the inspector? If not, why is the corrective action limited to these grades? Why are the real culprits who are engaged in the high level business of the purchase and sale of police stations immune? The A.S.I., S.I. and inspectors and other such officials of lower rank merely fill out "tenders" according to the wishes of those higher ups who seek or invite those tenders. They make cash payments to higher authorities that accept these tenders basing the payments on their specific quotations. It is because of these tenders and cash payments that the corrupt practices prevail which support not only their own families at a modest living but also the luxurious living style of the higher authorities. Unless and until the higher authorities that demand these offers and tenders are apprehended, nothing will change in terms of in the police and the tree of evil and dishonesty will stand firm as ever.

The question is: what is accomplished as a result of these arrests? If, after arrest and investigation, the culprits are transferred to another location, will there be a difference in their behavior or attitude? The only difference will be that they will become more fearless and flaunting. Under these conditions, these incidents of arrests and apprehensions are mere window-dressing.

12197

CSO: 4656/27

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT RISE REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 15: The wide-spread rains today brightened the prospects for a good 'Rabi' crop this year, agricultural experts say. The rains were described as "timely and most suitable" for all varieties of 'Rabi' crop both in the rain-fed and irrigated areas. The rain would have significant impact on the crops which had already been sown.

This was the first heavy rain of the winter season. According to reports, it rained for several hours in Peshawar, Risalpur, Kohat, and Sargodha, besides Islamabad and Rawalpindi. It was drizzling in Karachi and Lahore also. The northern and hilly areas of the country also had a downpour, the weather reports said.

Experts of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, said that the rains at this stage would be vital for the current wheat crop, particularly in the 'Bami' areas. Nearly 60 per cent of the sowing was already over.

They, however, said that if heavy rains continue for more than a week, it could be harmful for the germination of seeds.

The experts expressed the hope that the targets of wheat, grams and oil seeds would be achieved this year. They advised farmers to complete the sowing before the end of this month, and to use fertilizers to have the maximum benefit of the rain water.

In Islamabad and Rawalpindi, the day dawned with cloudy and rainy weather accompanied with cool winds.

There was a chill in the air during the day, most of which have been warm even during the first half of November.

The downpour started at around 9 a.m. and was continuing intermittently till late in the evening. A total of 26.7 millimetres of rain was recorded by the Met Office by evening. The maximum temperature declined by about 6 degree. The weather experts forecast more rains and cloudy weather during the next 24 hours.—APP

CSO: 4200/176

DUTCH COMPANIES TO HELP ENERGY SYSTEM

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Nov--Holec, a Dutch group of three companies will revolutionise the energy system in Pakistan by harnessing wind, water and solar energy. The energy thus produced will be reliable, uninterrupted, easily manageable and comparatively economical. These observations were made by D. Kousemaeker Managing Director of the Companies at a Press conference here today.

Holec according to the Dutch expert has 100 years of technological experience and was fully capable of providing an integrated and consistent energy supply in the rural areas of Pakistan.

Mr. Kousemaeker disclosed that his organisation had already solved the energy problems of many developing countries including Indonesia, Brazil, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Nigeria. He said that they were already fully conversant with the energy potential of Pakistan and would instal the equipment, keeping in view the energy resources of a particular area.

The Dutch Executive claimed that with the help and collaboration of both private and public sectors in Pakistan, they would bring all the modern comforts to the rural areas of Pakistan such as television, potable drinking water, electricity and everything based on power. Mr. Kousemaeker who had come for the second time to Pakistan was assisted by two other technical experts who also explained the details of their technical background and the blueprints under which they would operate in Pakistan.

The Company, the Holec Executive, said was coming in a big way to Pakistan from January next and added that they were already in touch with the concerned agencies in Pakistan including the Director General of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. The response from these agencies he added was quite positive and encouraging.

Mr. Kousemaeker explained that by means of master planning in energy, Holec had designed a long term strategy for the fast changing structure of energy accounts of Pakistan.

CSO: 4200/176

RAINS BRIGHTEN CROP PROSPECTS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Jawaid Bokhari]

[Text]

KARACHI, Nov. 15: Pakistan's economic growth rate in the fiscal year ending June 1982 is estimated at 6.3 per cent, according to latest figures available here.

The rise in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the outgoing year compared favourably with the increase of 5.7 per cent in 1980-81, but was below seven per cent of 1979-80.

In 1981-82, the share of the commodity producing sector, however, rose to over seven per cent as compared to six per cent in the previous year. Consequently, there

was a drop in the contribution of the service sector from six per cent to 5.4 per cent.

Increased domestic output, both in agricultural and industrial sectors, also helped improve the supply position and had reduce the rate of inflation.

Latest figures available here indicate that combined consumer price index rose by 11.6 per cent during 1981-82 compared to 13.9 per cent in 1980-81. Simultaneously, the wholesale price index fell from 13.3 per cent to 9.7 per cent.

The current account deficit however worsened with the fall of exports by over 17 per cent to 2.4

billion dollars during the outgoing year compared to 2.9 billion dollars 1980-81.

Imports, on the other hand, rose by 3.5 per cent. The deficit rose from some one billion to 1.6 billion dollars. Also because of the slowing down of the pace of home remittances and mounting debt liability.

The sustained growth rate of about six per cent over the past five years has helped the country attain self-sufficiency in wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and Pakistan has emerged as a net exporter of food items.

Similarly, self-sufficiency in fertilizer and cement is now round the corner.

CSO: 4200/176

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NDP LEADER DEFENDS GHAFFAR KHAN--Peshawar, 24 Oct (Staff Reporter) Haji Ghulam Ahmed Billor, secretary general of the defunct NDP [National Democratic Party] regretted that Qazi Hussein Ahmed, secretary general of the defunct Jamaat-i Islami called Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan a Russian agent and, in the heat of rhetoric, even called him "Abu Jahl" ('father of ignorance'). He asked whether this was the way of expressing Islamic virtues. Haji Ghulam Ahmed Billor said that he would like to ask these American agents as to what their elders did against the British during the days of slavery, when Badshah Khan was busy fighting against the British and writing the history of freedom with his own blood. He said that these monopolists of Islam, after the departure of British imperialists, had always worked for the American imperialists. Millions of rupees collected in the name of Afghan refugees, he said, were being embezzled and Badshah Khan was being abused. He said that General Ziaul Haq has now declared negotiations with Russia and the U.S. as necessary on the war in Afghanistan. This, he said, confirms the stand adopted by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, that this war was the war between Russia and the U.S. [Text] [Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 25 Oct 82 p 1, 10/ 9315]

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE DENIED--Islamabad, 15 Nov--The Federal Minister for Interior Mahmood A. Haroon, today denied that the government had contributed towards the failure of the proposed RTC (Round Table Conference) of politicians. Talking to newsmen shortly after inaugurating the Daman-e-Koh to Pir Sohawa Road this morning, he said the restrictions imposed on movement of some political leaders were not because of their possible participation in the RTC. He added that such type of restrictions were imposed on politicians many a times in the past. It may be recalled here that Chairman RTC Reception Committee, Prof Shah Faridul Haq, while announcing the postponement of the Conference in Karachi on Nov 9 last, had described the restrictions imposed by the government as one of the factors for postponement of RTC.--PPI [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 4200/176

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PNG ECONOMY FACING PROBLEMS

Brisbane THE DOURIER MAIL in English 9 Nov 82 p 6

[Text]

PORT MORESBY.— On the eve of the Government's annual Budget, the Bank of Papua New Guinea has assessed a further marked deterioration in the country's economic conditions during the June quarter.

The country's central or reserve bank says in its latest quarterly economic bulletin that 'prices for most exports declined and domestic exports, at 126 million kina (A\$17.8 million) were the lowest for a June quarter since 1978.'

Reflecting the low export receipts, the balance of payments remained in a weak position, the bank says.

Consumption expenditure fell, with retail sales and sales of new vehicles "well down" on the comparable period last year.

In a reflection of turnovers, output levels for more manufacturing companies also fell.

"Revenue for 1982 is now expected to run well short of budget and, in line with this, severe expenditure are expected."

The Consumer Price Index continued to drop: the annual rate of inflation to June — 4.6 percent — was nearly half the rate recorded in the corresponding period last year.

Employment in the formal private sectors fell a "substantial" 5.3 percent in the June quarter.

The bank notes: "This took the decline for the year to June to 11.9 percent. The declines in employment were most serious in firms linked to construction activities."

In Budget strategy, the bank notes that the Government expects revenue to total kina 592 million kina, compared with 624 million kina in the original Budget of November, last year.

"In line with this reduction in revenue, planned expenditure was cut to 683 million kina, compared with 712 million kina originally.

"The revised expenditure and revenue figures imply a deficit of around 90 million kina, or a little above the original deficit."

The Bank of PNG says the "dismal export performance" of 126 million kina during the quarter reflected the depressed level of prices of commodities on world markets due to the recession in industrial countries.

The Bank notes that the Australian dollar was devalued in small adjustments — and the PNG kina effectively revalued — 6.5 percent in the seven months to the end of June.

CSO: 4200/183

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PNG BUDGET TIGHTENING MEASURES

Brisbane THE DOURIER MAIL 10 Nov 82 p 8

[Text]

PONT MORESBY (AAP).—
The Papua New Guinea Government yesterday abolished five government departments, confirmed the sacking of 10 percent of public servants, boosted excise and import duties — and warned it would have to cut 45 projects without increased Australian aid.

Yesterday's 1983 Budget brought down in Parliament was probably the toughest in PNG's seven years of independence, reflecting the crippling effect of the world economic recession

and stagnating export commodity prices.

Apart from cutting the cloth to suit the wearer, it may go a long way to convincing the Australian Government that PNG is putting its house in order and might have a case for increased Australian aid.

However, with a hint of optimism or bravado, the Budget is partly framed around the assumption that Australia will increase its 1982-83 aid by 12 million kina (A\$16 million) — an issue that will not be decided until Finance Ministers from the two countries meet in February next year.

CSO: 4200/183

POLICE STATE SEEN EMERGING IN PNG

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD 6 Nov 82 p 7

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Friday.

— Pass laws, curfews, searches of homes without warrant, restrictions of movement, road blocks, permits for meetings or processions of more than 10 people — South Africa? The Philippines? South America? No, Papua New Guinea, 1982.

Some of these laws are already in force here, either by law or practice. Others are being proposed.

And they are causing increasing concern to academics and some politicians who are wondering where law and order is headed in this seven-year-old independent nation.

Some laws and some police activities are not the product of a young, inexperienced and confused nation trying to grapple with the problems of rapid development. Many laws have been handed down by the old Australian colonial administration, perhaps more concerned with stability than liberty.

The new Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, has taken off where it left off in 1980 (when it temporarily changed hands to Sir Julius Chan) with the Peace and Good Order Bill.

The Bill, which is before Parliament, provides for the meeting-procession permits, curfews, fines or jail (or both) for statements that might incite "disaffection, violence or disobedience of the law," searches of homes, cars or people without warrant the detaining of a person in either a province or home and police roadside searches and road blocks.

PNG already has "pass laws" in North Solomons and East New Britain provinces (other provinces are considering them), "fight zone" where police can arrest Highlands warriors seen with a spear or axe and not-infrequent jailing of motorists found without a driving licence or with a bald tyre.

Just around the legislative corner is the National Intelligence Organisation Bill and there are ever-present pressures to toughen laws against tribal fighting.

It must be said, of course, that supply follows demand. Shotguns and corrugated iron are beginning to supplant spear and wooden shield in tribal fighting and urban crime and violence are increasing steadily.

But the question is being repeatedly asked: What of our rights and where are these new laws taking us?

The Peace and Good Order Bill has a striking resemblance to Australia's Federal Crimes Act, invoked in the early 1970s to stop anti-Vietnam marches and government office sit-ins. The NIO Bill appears to be first-cousin to the ASIO Act.

According to the Opposition, "It is the same type of cruel and repressive legislation that is used in Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines to put members of Parliament into jail and cause Opposition leaders to be silent or flee the country of their birth.

"MPs should not have to seek permission to hold open meetings and rallies and we should not have to be afraid that anything we may say, print or publish might put us in jail for a year," the Opposition said this week.

"These sections of this cruel and oppressive bill are not aimed at stopping rascals and tribal fighting,

not aimed at stopping rape, looting or murder. They are aimed straight at restricting political freedom in our nation."

According to Mr Brian Brunton, lecturer in law at the University of PNG and a naturalised citizen, the Peace Bill could be part of "the downhill road to repression that begins with good intentions."

"And it should be remembered that politicians are often the first to suffer under repressive laws that they might make," he said.

Mr Brunton gives this scenario as background to the Peace Bill and to the NIO Bill, which he regards as "the most dangerous piece of legislation to come before the Parliament."

"PNG has a very high death rate compared with the rest of Asia. The population expansion is second in Asia only to Mongolia. These are classic signs of underdevelopment. We haven't got our demography figures under control.

"We have a 'wild west' situation where there is no overall policy of economic development.

"Our economy is in a mess. We have two economies — a modern economy that is on the point of collapsing because of demolished export prices, and a traditional economy that is beginning to crumble.

"All these things are giving rise to social turmoil. Tribal fighting is endemic and we already have 'no-

go' areas up there. The number of towns in which you can safely walk the streets at night is growing smaller."

At a university seminar in Port Moresby this week, the Justice Minister, Mr Bais, admitted that the Peace Bill was similar to PNG's Public Order Bill of 1970 — legislation that was dropped and against which Mr Bais, as a student, demonstrated.

Mr Bais's defence of the Bill appeared to be only nominal. He said district courts were unlikely to enforce the highest penalties, and that such an Act would remain inactive unless the social situation deteriorated.

Brought in by the 1977-80 Somare Government, the Peace Bill was shelved but not removed by the 1980-82 Chan Government — possibly because some ministers known to favour Army intervention in Highlands tribal fighting hoped for its enactment.

The Bill will not have an easy passage through Parliament. Once it gets to its second reading, most commentators believe it will again be "lost" in the legislative backlog.

But elements of the police would like to see it passed — together with a tough Group Fighting Act — and the deteriorating social and law and order climate could, one day, provide a fertile germination ground.

(AAP)

CSO: 4200/183

PHILIPPINES

PC COMMANDER HOLDS PEACE DIALOG WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 15

[Text] Guinobatan, Albay, Nov 30--Eight PC soldiers were killed in an ambush staged by the New People's Army here yesterday morning.

The victims, who belong to the 251st PC Company under the command of Col. Ben Aguilar, of the 52nd PC battalion, were ambushed at Sitio Magcasili, barangay Mauraro, while on their way to this town.

Killed in the ambush were 2nd Lt. Silverio Natividad, Sgt. Eugenio Guanzon, C1C Jack Salvador, C2C Conrado Mumad, C2C Vicente Formelosa, C2C Mario Obando, C2C Ruben Dili, and C2C Rodeo Ruben.

Other details of the ambush were not available from military authorities as of press time.

The incident was immediately known by the people in nearby areas through radio.

The ambush was staged some two kilometers away from the poblacion, it was learned. (Jen. Jorvina)

Daet, Camarines Norte--A three-hour "peace dialogue" was conducted last Friday by newly designated PC Recom 5 commander, Brig. Gen. Pedrito de Guzman, with former provincial, municipal, and barangay officials and chiefs of government offices, teachers, and barangay folk.

Held at the Camarines Norte National Agricultural School in barangay Talubatib, Labo town, some 3,000 individuals attended the forum where De Guzman spelled out his policies, particularly on the insurgency problem.

De Guzman, who is pursuing a campaign of attraction and unification in Bicol through peace dialogues, appealed anew to the NPAs and their sympathizers to lead a new life within the fold of government.

He urged the dissidents to surrender before the monitoring device he is installing in every barangay becomes operational.

He said the device will enhance effective surveillance and intelligence operation with trusted but unidentified residents of a barangay commissioned to closely watch unusual developments and suspicious characters. These residents will report to the nearest military unit without having to identify themselves, he said.

De Guzman said checkpoints have become a source of graft and have given the military a bad image. He said he ordered the dismantling of the checkpoints when he assumed command last October. (B. B. Villaluz)

CSO: 4200/180

PHILIPPINES

SAMAR CLERGY CONTINUES TO PERFORM PASTORAL DUTIES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Calbayog City (PNA)--Catholic Church activities in this city and in other towns in Western Samar continue to be normal--giving one the impression that the so-called mass leave of parish priests here was much ado about nothing.

Of the 30 parish priests in the province, only eight have, for one reason or another, gone on leave. As authorized by Bishop Filomeno Bactol of the Samar diocese, other priests have taken over their pastoral duties.

With the exception of these eight, who were insistent, the rest of the Samar clergy continue to perform their pastoral work.

This group belongs to the younger set of priests who are followers of Msgr. Norberto Hacbang, who is reportedly facing criminal charges.

Catholic lay leaders here said that the so-called mass leave is an overblown propaganda of these eight priests who have failed to influence the majority of their colleagues and had resorted to publicizing their activities in Manila.

These leaders said this mass leave must not be believed for it gives the impression that the Catholic Church in this province has collapsed.

At the same time, the Catholic laity here was poised to request even non-Catholic priests to minister to them should their own parish priests make good their threat to go on pastoral leave.

They said that the so-called "A Declaration of Pastoral Leave" was not even released in Samar and was not signed by the priests concerned.

This declaration, which was contained in a sealed letter apparently delivered to the bishop on Nov 25, was not even opened because the bishop left for Manila for the dialogue between church officials and military authorities.

The lay leaders said it was only in Manila that the so-called mass leave was published in the newspapers. It was timed for the eve of the dialogue.

Even the people of Samar were surprised by the Manila news reports on the mass leave when there was none of the sort here, they said.

Two Catbalogan priests interviewed in Tacloban City said the reported mass pastoral leave of the clergy in Western Samar does not have the support and sanction of the entire diocesan priests of the province.

They said that the reported mass leave is just the work of a group of radicals whose organization, the National Association of Priests and Religious Unions (NAPRU) Samar chapter, coerced the signatories of the letter of appeal to join the planned mass leave.

The letter, they added, was not even openly discussed in a general assembly of the Samar priests to seek out their opinion.

They said they are trying to convince some of their colleagues to desist from joining the radical group's activities.

They also said that the priests in Samar are divided on the issue of the politicalization of their religious group.

Some of these priests, they said, have not abandoned their parishes but are only out of town attending week-long holy retreats and these are being made to appear that the clergy had joined the reported pastoral leave. (PNA)

Military authorities are hunting for four more priests and two nuns allegedly involved in a plot to overthrow the government.

Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, Eascom commander, said the suspects had left their parishes. Seized subversive documents have linked the suspects to a plan of the New People's Army to wage activities against the government.

Being hunted were fathers Edgar Torres, Pedrito Lucero, and Josefino Gonzales, parish priest of Lope de Vega, Northern Samar; Msgr. Norberto Hacbang of Catbalogan, Western Samar; and Sisters Thelma Laurence and Loreto Diego.

Documents gathered by intelligence operatives showed that some of the suspects had attended a recent strategy meeting of NPA Leaders in Eastern Visayas.

The suspects went into hiding apparently to pursue their alleged participation in anti-government activities, military authorities said.

The government has not included the suspects in the order of battle where rewards have been offered for the capture of top dissident leaders.

The government has offered a P200,000 prize for the capture of Fr. Conrado Balweg, a rebel priest operating with a group dissidents in Northern Luzon.

Mison said that operatives were having a hard time in locating the wanted priests because parishioners close to them (suspects) had clammed up.

Operatives have so far captured 10 priests and nuns in the government's wanted list. Some of them were detained in regional military headquarters. Others had been turned over to their superiors for custody.

Defense authorities turned down a request for Church leaders for the automatic turnover for Church custody of all priests and nuns arrested for alleged involvement in subversive activities after Church leaders refused to take responsibility if the suspects concerned escape.

CSO: 4200/180

SOLOMON ISLANDS

SOLOMON ISLANDS UNIMPRESSED BY FIJI CONFERENCE

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN 23-24 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by James Oram]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, may have been well pleased with the discussions, both formal and informal, that took place during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in Suva.

The Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, Mr Solomon Mamaloni, and his chief adviser on overseas matters, the Foreign Minister, Mr Dennis Lulei, thought otherwise.

Mr Mamaloni described the conference as "boring", first making the remark at a closed meeting in Fiji then repeating it for the benefit of islanders when he returned home.

Mr Lulei was equally blunt. He said the CHOGRM was a "waste of time".

Explaining the boredom of the event, Mr Mamaloni said that gatherings like CHOGRM were merely talk, and he likened them to the long discussions much loved by those in the public relations business.

According to Mr Mamaloni, no conclusions were reached on the topics discussed, yet everybody had a feeling that everything was all right.

Cables

Of course, the unexpected and the outspoken — and at times the unwanted — are normal for Mr Mamaloni, who came to power a year ago when his predecessor, Sir Peter Kenilorea, was in Vanuatu for a South Pacific Forum.

The New Zealand-educated Mr Mamaloni had diplomatic cables flying between Canberra and Honiara when he made his first public statement on foreign affairs.

He said that the anti-communist policies of Sir Peter would be scrapped and closer ties formed with China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries, including a request for economic aid.

He added: "We have thousands of projects and we need aid for them. That is the reality of the situation."

Mr Mamaloni wasn't available for comment in the three days I was in Honiara.

But the Mamaloni Government is still sending the shivers up Canberra's spine, and presumably the spines of London and Wellington, with its foreign policy, or at least that policy about which it speaks openly.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Bartholomew Ulufa'alu, warned that a decision by the United States to reduce its contribution to the World Bank could force Third World countries to look for financial support from such left-wing sources as the Soviet Union.

No one had any doubts that he was including the Solomon Islands in those Third World countries.

The Solomon Islands is desperately in need of aid, having been hit especially hard by the present world economic recession.

Among its main exports are rice, copra and palm oil. It cannot compete against Asian countries in the world rice market, and the price of copra has hit rock bottom.

Another problem is the exploding growth rate of the population which, if present trends continue, will double to 400,000 in 20 years.

A recent seminar on population education in Honiara was told that the increase would put a lot of pressure on such services as schools, hospitals and housing.

But the seminar was also told that the subject of population education in the islands was a delicate one because of

The Solomon Islands may have problems, but it should never be forgotten that its modern history did not start until World War II, a mere 40 years ago.

As the islanders are fond of saying, the year 1942 marked the beginning of the end of what is called Time Before — or Taem Bifo in pidgin.

Recession

Some of the bloodiest fighting of the war was seen on Guadalcanal, the island on which Honiara is located, with

Solomon Islanders showing extreme bravery alongside Australian, American and New Zealand troops.

It was the time that the people lost their innocence. The Solomon Islands was no longer a forgotten strand of coral-ringed islands with quaint customs, a place where the population was plundered by "blackbirders".

(It lost 60,000 people as slaves, not only to the canefields of Queensland, but to Fiji, Peru and the никle fields of New Caledonia.)

Independence came in 1978, to be followed soon after by the present world recession. But there is hope. Rich deposits of gold, around 85 per cent pure, have been found in the jungle-clad hills of Guadalcanal.

It is ironic that the Solomon Islands were named in 1569 by the Spanish navigator Alvaro de Mendana because they were believed to be the site of the legendary biblical gold-mines of King Solomon.

De Mendana found only death. On his second voyage, one of his four ships sank and he was killed three weeks after trying to establish a Spanish colony on one of the islands.

CSO: 4200/184

EDITORIAL EXAMINES VIOLENCE IN NATION

Colombo DAILY NEWS 29 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "A Necessary Evil"]

[Text]

Except in the north where, unfortunately, gangs of trigger-happy terrorists are yet at large, organised crime in the land has been confined, it can safely be claimed, within reasonable bounds. Yet a grim portent of violence challenges the country.

The Cabinet decision this week to vest, for yet another year, the police with special powers and the judicial system with sterner authority, reflects the State's anxiety to assure every peace-loving citizen freedom from fear.

The principal feature of the Criminal Procedure (Special Provisions) Law is the restriction on the grant of bail to persons alleged to have committed or being charged with or being convicted of specific offences. There are, at present, nearly 200 hard-core criminals in remand pending court cases against them, according to the Minister of Justice.

Had the normal law relating to bail been applicable, these men would have been loose in various parts of the country, continuing to commit serious crimes, posing a serious threat to public order and a menace to the community, the Justice Minister added.

The approach of a welfare state is in the direction of benevolent laws in the interests of justice for all. It is axiomatic that while no man or group is above the law, nobody is beyond its protection.

There is hardly a day when newspapers do not carry reports of some hold-up, gang robbery or armed violence against person and

property. Laws, however tough, have sometimes failed to secure the conviction of the offender; and it is necessary to reiterate here that laws are only as good as their implementation. They are impotent if they cannot be enforced.

State and society must support every endeavour to meet the peril facing the land. The restoration of a sense of security is imperative.

In recent years, there had been an alarming increase in pre and post-election violence in the country with such polls-related violence becoming political culture. The Jayewardene government had to evoke emergency powers either in anticipation of, or to contain, such violence.

The Special Provisions Law supplemented emergency regulations, and together acted as a deterrent to the hired assassin, the criminal element and the mushroom organisation prone to planned violence at such times.

The Special Provisions Law also happily provides protection to the informant, complainant and witness from the fear of reprisals at the hands of dangerous men. These men, lodged safely behind bars till the disposal of their cases, can pose no real threat to the men and women who have legitimately sought redress in the courts of the land.

Illicit gemming, illicit felling of trees, illicit transport of timber, and possession of dangerous drugs and narcotics, are to be brought within the scope of the special provisions legislation.

It is relevant, perhaps, to state here--as President Jayewardene is known to have declared unequivocally--that there should be no political interference with the police and the law must take its own course. The police officer is an agent of the law of the land and not of the political party in power, and clearly no power or authority can legitimately interfere with the performance of his statutory duties.

Parliament, when it first passed the Special Provisions Law, decided to restrict its operation within a time-frame of one year to deal with the situation in the north. The fact that it needs extension year after year, since 1978, is in a sense an admission of the failure of the law enforcement agencies to break the back of the terrorist movement within the time-frame allowed to them.

But for that reason alone, it would be unwise to take away the bite of the law by withdrawing it from the statute book at a time when the security forces sorely need extraordinary powers to deal with what, surely, is an extra-ordinary situation.

The security of the state and the protection of the citizen warrant it.

CSO: 4200/181

OPPOSITION PLANNED BLOODSHED DETAILED

Colombo DAILY NEWS 27 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[Text]

A plan of violence against the President and other important persons that would have left the UNP leaderless was to have been activated if the SLFP won the presidential election or a second vote count became necessary, the Defence Ministry has reported to government.

President Jayewardene's victory with an absolute majority on the first count and the declaration of the emergency to avert post-election violence prevented this planned violence and bloodshed, the Ministry has said.

Prime Minister Premadasa yesterday read out the report of Col. C. A. Dharmapala, Secretary of the Ministry to Parliament in the course of an extensive speech to justify the continuation of the emergency.

Mr. Premadasa who made the point that all sections of Parliament and even parties not represented in the legislature agreed on the need for the emergency at the time it was declared, said that the House will understand the need for its continuation once he gave the details of the situation the government faced.

Some of the revelations made in the Defence Ministry report read out in Parliament included:

● Prior to October 16, 1980 (when Mrs. Bandaranaike was about to lose her civic rights), Mr. Vijaya Kumaranatunga had attempted to procure explosives to manufacture handbombs.

● On the night of the presidential election day (Oct. 20, 1982), Mr. Harris Hulugalle, a strong SLFP supporter, had told retired Archaeological Commissioner R. H. de Silva that he had "just received a call from Hector Kobb's camp and they were so sure of winning that they were now worrying how to save the President from the mob". Investigations revealed that this remark was made by Mr. Vijaya Kumaranatunga and conveyed to Mr. Hulugalle.

● Mr. A. J. Rajasooriya, a retired senior police officer and one time head of the Pro-

tective security division responsible for then Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike's protection, had been horrified to hear from Dr. Mackie Ratwatte:

"What do you think Vijaya Kumaranatunga told Kobbekaduwa that when he goes to President's House (or Queen's House) on the 21st there will be a red carpet for you to walk on. Don't walk on the carpet, but walk outside it. There will be drops of blood outside the carpet and to walk on the drops of blood".

Mr. Rajasooriya believed that Dr. Ratwatte was not joking and, though referring to his niece's husband, did not condone such violence.

● Mr. Kumaranatunga has said during the campaign: "We will dissolve the government and form a leftist government and not a SLFP government".

● There was a plan between Messrs. Kumaranatunga and Kobbekaduwa to oust Mrs. Bandaranaike and Mr. Anura Bandaranaike from power in the SLFP.

The Prime Minister stressed that the emergency will not in the slightest degree prevent the free expression of views. There was no bar to public meetings or dissemination of views. All newspapers have reported that the opposition meetings on the referendum had commenced.

"All right thinking people will agree that a continuation of the emergency at this time is absolutely necessary in the interest of peace, harmony and maintenance of law and order.

"This is what the vast majority of people in this country want, and the government will ensure that their wish is fulfilled", he said.

CSO: 4200/181

PRIESTS, NUNS IN PROTEST FAST

Colombo DAILY NEWS 27 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by M. Selvarajah]

[Text]

More than 1,200 Catholic priests and nuns from the four districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu fasted yesterday at St. Martin's Seminary, Jaffna calling for the release of the two priests now in custody over the terrorism investigation.

The fast commenced at 8.30 in the morning and concluded at 4 p.m. The fasting priests and nuns spent the entire day in prayer.

The placards they exhibited had the slogans 'Those who suffer for the sake of justice are assured salvation'. 'No earthly law determines one's moral duty' and 'God's Kingdom is being subjected to violence'.

Students of St. Patrick's College also staged a fast, in the college grounds, joined by student representatives of Vembadi Girls' College, Hindu Ladies' College and Jaffna Hindu College.

CSO: 4200/181

CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST SLFP LEADERS

Colombo DAILY NEWS 27 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

Prime Minister R. Premadasa told parliament yesterday that eleven persons, all leading members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, would be indicted for conspiracy to commit acts of violence against the State, following deprivation of Mrs. Bandaranaike's civic rights in October 1980.

They are: Ratnasiri Wickramayake, general secretary, A. M. Karunaratne, Justin Navaratne, Shelton Abeyratne, Kusumapala Balapatabendi, Devapriya Chandrapala Ambagahawatte, Janath Naranbande, Anuruddha Ratwatte, Morris Rajapakse, Tamara Hanganatne and Kalyananda Dayala.

Mr. Premadasa said the offence they are to be charged with related to events following the deprivation of civic rights of Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and Mr. Felix Bandaranaike in October 1980.

The Prime Minister said that on the material available to the government "it would be clear that all these persons had engaged themselves in conspiracy to commit acts of violence against the lawfully established

government. They had also planned to commit mischief and damage to public and private property."

Among the acts planned was the blowing up of bridges and culverts, mischief to CTB vehicles, blasting electrical transformers, damage to rail tracks and the display of effigies of Presidential Commission members, calling them deaf, dumb and blind.

The conduct of these persons would make them liable to be prosecuted for conspiracy to excite disaffection to the government as well as mischief. In respect of that part of the plan which was put into

operation, they would in addition be liable to prosecution for committing acts of mischief and for exciting disaffection towards the established government, the Prime Minister said.

The authorities have taken action to institute criminal proceedings against them, he added.

Earlier, the Prime Minister said he wished to keep the House informed about the conspiracy against the State which was referred to in the special reports of the Select Committee of Parliament published as Parliamentary Series No. 33 and No. 42.

CSO: 4200/181

MAHAVELI PROJECT WILL MEET ENERGY NEEDS

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 29 Nov 82 p 6

[Text]

Sri Lanka at present has an installed capacity of 330 and an energy generation of 1500 giga watt hours. This gives a generation rate of 74.2 kilowatt hours per capita, which is one of the lowest rates in Asia, compared with 130.0 for India, 315 for Philippines, 479 for Malaysia and 4,325 for Japan.

About 75% of the population of Sri Lanka live in rural areas; only a little over 10% has an electricity supply. The industrial development plans of the government, including the establishment of the Free Trade Zone are also dependant on the availability of additional power resources.

Another factor which came into consideration is the very high rate of inflation prevailing throughout the world and this upward trend would continue in the coming years.

The longer the implementation of a project is delayed, the higher the eventual construction cost would be.

It was under these circumstances that the Government of President J.R.

Jayewardene decided to accelerate the implementation of the Mahaveli Program.

Also it is seen that the hydro - power generation capacity will be insufficient in the next two to three years to meet the requirements. Therefore, action was taken by the Ministry of Power and Energy to meet the short - term requirements by the installation of gas turbine plants with a total installed capacity of 60 m.w.

Additional gas turbine plants will also be installed to meet the requirements upto the end of 1983, when the first hydro - power installation under the Accelerated Mahaveli Program is scheduled for commissioning.

Prior to this, two small hydro - power stations, of 40 m.w. at Bowatenne and another of 30 m.w. at Canyon would be commissioned. But it has been seen that this too would not be sufficient to meet the country's power requirements.

The Accelerated Program has been designed not only to provide a perennial

water supply to the lands for cultivation, but also to add 450 m.w. to the national power supply.

Under the Victoria Project, hydro power of 210 m.w. will be installed, with a further provision of another 210 m.w. to be installed later.

Further, under the Maduru - Oya Project which is expected to be completed this year, there is provision for a small power house with an installed capacity of 9.75 m.w.

Under the Kotmale project, it has been proposed to install two units of 67 m.w. each, at the power plant capable of generating 400 million k.w. hours of firm energy and about 100 million k.w. hours of secondary energy.

Under the Randenigala Project, which is expected to begin this year, it has been proposed to have an installed capacity of 162 m.w.

Also under the construction of the Rantembe reservoir, the power plant

to be installed will have a capacity of around 49 m.w.

According to the Generation Expansion Planning Study of the Ceylon

It has been estimated that the cost of generation of energy by fuel is 20 times more than that of hydro-power.

Maximum demand on m.w.

Year	Maximum demand on m.w.
1981	370
1982	425
1983	500
1984	560
1985	630
1986	700
1987	770

The contribution from the Mahaweli Program towards the generation of power would be as follows:

Bowathenna	40	m.w. x 1 -	40 m.w.
Victoria	70	m.w. x 3 -	210 m.w.
Kotmale	67	m.w. x 2 -	134 m.w.
Randenigala	81	m.w. x 2 -	162 m.w.
Rantembe	24.5	m.w. x 2 -	49 m.w.
Kotmale Extension	67	m.w. x 1 -	69 m.w.
			642 m.w.

1981), the demand forecast in respect of the power Electricity Board (October needs has been estimated as:

Additionally provision has been made to install another 210 m.w. power plant at the Victoria Project by the construction of another tunnel at a later date. Further, the Canyon Power Project would have a power plant for about 30 m.w.

It has been seen that the cost of generating energy by using fuel is about Rs 2/- per k.w. hour and through hydro-power it is only 10 cts.

Therefore, undoubtedly, it could be said that the Mahaweli Project would meet the energy requirements of the country.

CSO: 4200/181

SRI LANKA

RUBBER SALES TO LIBYA

Colombo DAILY NEWS 27 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

Sri Lanka will earn Rs 40 million in foreign exchange by exporting natural rubber to Libya. The export will be handled by the Sri Lanka-Libya Agricultural and Livestock Development Co. This was announced by the Minister of Rural Industrial Development Mr. S. Thondaman, at the ceremonial handing over of the first consignment of 300 tonnes of rubber for export to Libya on Friday morning at Queen Elizabeth Quay at the Port of Colombo. Mr. Thondaman handed over the consignment to Mr. Ahmad Muktha, Secretary, Libyan People's Bureau who accepted it on behalf of the Libyan Government and requested Mr. M. S. Amarasiri, acting Minister of Trade and Shipping to accept it for shipping. The consignment is being shipped on the 'Lanka Kanthi.'

CSO: 4200/181

THAILAND

POLL NOTES VIEWS ON 1973 UPRISEING

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17-23 Oct 82 pp 4-6

[Article: "14 October 1973, People's Views Now"]

[Text] For some people, it seems only yesterday that the events of 14 October 1973 took place, events that changed the course of Thai history and that ushered in a period of democracy that lasted for almost 3 years before that day of violence, 6 October 1976, on the path of national construction. [Since that day], dictator has followed dictator and coup-maker has followed coup-maker until the banner of democracy is now in tatters.

In order to find out what people's present views are on the events of 14 Octover 1973, the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University and MATICHON cooperated in conducting a public opinion poll. Reported here are the opinions that we were able to obtain.

The sample was composed of men and women from eight occupational groups:

1. Students, 2. businessmen, 3. government officials, 4. soldiers and policemen, 5. small merchants, 6. state enterprise officials, 7. private officials and employees, and 8. laborers and workers.

The 500 people in the sample were polled during the period 8-10 October.

Concerning the question are you aware of what took place on 14 October 1973, including the call for a constitution, the gatherings and the demonstrations, most of the people were aware of what had happened. Most of the students, soldiers and policemen, private officials, state enterprise officials, businessmen and workers were aware of what had happened. Only the small merchants and laborers had higher percentages who did not know, 24 and 12 percent respectively. Otherwise, there were only 2-3 percent in each group who did not know.

As for the question in what way did you participate in the events of 14 October 1973, the students, which is the group that particupated in these events the most, followed the news on the radio and in the newspapers. This is also the main way that the businessmen, private officials, state enterprise officials government officials and laborers participated.

Few of those polled did not follow the news at all. Even 70 percent of the small merchants and soldiers and policemen followed the news.

When asked whether they remembered the events very well, fairly well, vaguely, or not at all, it turned out that the student group remembered better than the other groups. Next in order came the government officials, state enterprise officials and private officials. In this sample, the small merchants remembered more than the businessmen.

There were quite a few people who said that they remembered the events only fairly well. But only a few said that they did not remember the events at all. Most of those who could remember nothing were soldiers and policemen followed by laborers and small merchants.

As for the reasons that these events occurred, the various occupational groups felt that this was a political accident, that the communists had stirred up trouble and that it was an appeal for democracy because of dissatisfaction with the nepotistic dictatorship of Thamom and Praphat.

Only 16 percent of the students thought that it was a political accident. But more than 20 percent of the government officials, soldiers and policemen and private officials felt that it was a political accident.

Besides this, most felt that this was a demand for democracy.

As for the percentage who felt that this was the work [of the communists] stirring up trouble, 28 percent of the soldiers and policemen, more than any other group, felt that this was the reason. Only 4 percent of the small merchants and only 5 percent of the businessmen and government officials said this was the cause.

This was in accord with the idea that these events were meant to "exert pressure to develop democracy." The majority agreed with this, except for those in the soldier-policeman group, 38 percent of whom agreed with this and 38 percent of whom disagreed, with the remaining number not voicing an opinion.

The next question asked the people whether they thought that these events were the most important political change in the country since 1932. The majority of the students, government officials, small merchants, officials and workers agreed with this. The group that voiced the greatest disagreement was the soldier-policemen group. Fifteen percent of this group disagreed while only 4, 6 and 8 percent of the other groups disagreed.

As for those who did not know, 44 percent of the small merchants said that they did not know. Next were the businessmen, 26 percent, government officials and workers, 18 percent, and soldiers and policemen, 14 percent.

Since the people felt that this was an important political change, the next question was whether 14 October should be set aside as an important day in Thai history. The great majority of the students felt that it should. Next

came the government officials and then the private officials, state enterprise officials, small merchants, workers and businessmen. Least in favor were the soldiers and policemen, with only 24 percent in agreement. Forty-four percent of this group did not favor this, followed by 24 and 18 percent of the private officials and state enterprise officials respectively.

Since most agreed with this, the next question concerned what should be done to ensure that younger generations know the importance of that day. Most felt that a history of the events should be written and included in the school curriculum. Concerning this, 68 percent of the government officials and 42-49 percent of the private officials and state enterprise officials felt that this was what should be done. Even the soldiers and policemen tended to agree with the other groups, with 32 percent of the soldiers and policemen, 36 percent of the small merchants and 34 percent of the businessmen agreeing with this.

A smaller percentage felt that this should be an official holiday. Even the students did not feel that this should be a holiday, which was in agreement with the views of the other groups.

As for whether memorial services should be held, 42 percent of the students said yes. Similar percentages of the small merchants, officials and workers agreed, 34, 33 and 32 percent respectively.

The people in the sample were then asked about the call by some politicians to forget the events of 14 October. Very few felt that it was unnecessary to remember the events, that the people should not be informed as to the facts of what had happened or that what had happened in the past should be left alone out of fear that someone would use this as an example to stir up trouble again.

Thus, the great majority did not agree with forgetting these events. Those most in favor of remembering were the students, government officials, businessmen, state enterprise officials, private officials and workers. The group least in favor of remembering was the soldier-policemen group.

A large percentage of the people, including students, did not give an opinion on this question. Sixty percent of the soldiers and policemen did not respond.

The reason that the various occupational groups did not agree with the idea of forgetting these events was that people had sacrificed their lives to gain democracy for the people of the country. Even 55 percent of the soldiers and police agreed with this; 70 percent of the students and businessmen agreed.

Very few in the groups, only 16, 15, 8 and 6 percent, felt that the events should be remembered because they are a warning to the politicians. This does not include those, particularly government officials and small merchants, who favor remembering the events but who do not think that the reasons should be discussed very much any more.

It has been almost 10 years now since the events of 14 October 1973. Some people still feel that the events happened only recently. But others no longer think about that day. The ideas expressed by this sample of 500 people may not be representative of what the more than 40 million people in the country think about the events of that day.

But even so, it cannot be denied that the events of 14 October 1973 were important events in the long history of Thailand. On that day, the students and people together drove out the dictators, even if only temporarily.

Views on the question: Were the events of 14 October 1973 the most important political change in Thailand since the administrative change in 1932?

View	Students	Businessmen	Government officials	Soldiers, policemen		Small Merchants		State Enterprise officials	
				N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Yes	57	57	27	54	25	50	18	38	48
2. No	18	18	2	4	3	6	15	52	8
3. Don't know	7	7	13	26	9	18	5	14	44
4. No Opinion	18	18	8	16	13	26	12	36	9
Total	100	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	75
									100

View	Private officials, employees	Workers, laborers		Total	
		N	%	N	%
1.	42	56	27	54	263
2.	8	10.67	4	8	58
3.	3	4	9	18	72
4.	22	29.33	10	20	107
Total	75	100	50	100	500

Views on the question: Were the events of 14 October 1973 meant to exert pressure to develop democracy in Thailand?

View	Students		Businessmen		Government officials		Soldiers, policemen		Small merchants		State enterprise officials	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Yes	71	37	74	43	86	19	38	27	54	54	72	
2. No	14	14	3	6	1	2	19	38	22	44	6	8
3. No Opinion	15	15	10	20	6	12	12	24	1	2	15	20
Total	100	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	75	100

View	Private officials, employees		Workers, laborers		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	45	60	31	62	327	65.4
2.	5	6.67	--	--	70	14
3.	25	33.33	19	38	103	20.6
Total	75	100	50	100	500	100

11943
CSO: 420719

THAILAND

POLL NOTES PUBLIC VIEWS ON BOMBINGS, POSSIBLE ATHIT-LED COUP

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "General Prem-General Athit, a Coup-an Election, What Will the Choice Be?"]

[Text] Just before the appointment of the new RTA CINC, the sounds of bombs and gunfire seemed like the familiar "musical accompaniment" for Thailand's political and military situation.

On 16 July, an M72 was fired at Lop Buri while a vehicle carried General Prem Tinsulanon from the Artillery Center to the airport there.

On 15 August, someone threw an M26 at General Prem's Si Sao home.

Just 24 hours before the promotion list was announced, a grenade exploded on the road running past the Ministry of Defense. The target was the room of the minister of defense, who is none other than General Prem Tinsulanon.

After the appointments were made and General Athit became the new RTA CINC as expected, some political scientists and politicians felt that there would be a "silent coup."

The question is: Was there any connection between the explosions, a coup, General Athit Kamlangk and General Prem Tinsulanon?

MATICHON and the Social Research Institute

In order to obtain a clear answer in a fairly scientific way, MATICHON and the Social Research Institute at Chulalongkorn University cooperated in conducting a public opinion poll on the topic "The Possibility of There Being a Coup At This Time." The poll was conducted on 29 and 30 September.

The sample polled included 100 students (59 men and 41 women), 75 businessmen (34 men and 41 women), 50 government officials (20 men and 30 women), 75 soldiers (61 men and 14 women), 100 small merchants (52 men and 48 women) and 100 state enterprise officials (68 men and 32 women). Thus, the total number of people polled was 500 (294 men and 206 women). The results of the poll are as follows:

From What Did the Bombings Stem:

Concerning people's opinion on the reasons for the bombings in Bangkok during the period July to September: 58.2 percent felt that this resulted from conflicts in the military; 10.6 percent felt that this stemmed from conflicts over political power; 9.2 percent felt that this was carried out by the communists; 6.4 percent felt that some mentally disturbed persons did this for the fun of causing trouble; and 6.2 percent felt that this was an attempt by hoodlums to demand protection money.

Of the 58.2 percent who felt that the bombings stemmed from conflicts within the military, 69 percent of the state enterprise officials and 56 percent of the students agreed with this. But only 30.67 percent of the soldiers and police agreed. As for the businessmen, 66.67 percent of them agreed with this.

Why were grenades thrown? Concerning the matter of "what the various occupational groups considered to be the motive for the bombings," the results were as follows: 29.21 percent felt that the purpose was to cause turmoil in order to use this as an excuse to carry out a coup; 21.64 percent felt that the purpose was to cause turmoil in order to dissolve parliament; 20.25 percent felt that this was an attempt to express dissatisfaction with General Prem; 16.85 percent felt that this was meant to show dissatisfaction over General Athit Kamlangk becoming RTA CINC; and 2.63 percent felt that this was done by some mentally disturbed persons for the fun of it.

Of the 29.21 percent who felt that this was an attempt to cause turmoil in order to use this as an excuse to carry out a coup, 32 percent of the state enterprise officials, 31.66 percent of the small merchants and 27.62 percent of the soldiers and police agreed with this.

Dislike the Bombings, Dissatisfaction With the Defense Measures

Concerning the "feelings of the people in the various occupational groups about the bombings," the results were: 40 percent disliked what had happened and were unhappy with those who had set off the explosions; 30.27 percent were indifferent; and 23.78 percent felt afraid and felt that their lives were in danger.

As for those who disliked what had happened and who were unhappy with those who had set off the explosions, 47.62 percent of the government officials, 46 percent of the soldiers and police and 40.78 percent of the state enterprise officials were in this category.

Concerning the people's "feelings about the government's present measures to prevent bombings," 40.4 percent refused to respond, 23 percent were satisfied and 36.6 percent were dissatisfied.

Concerning those who were not satisfied, 46 percent of the state enterprise officials and 38.67 percent of the businessmen and soldiers and police were dissatisfied.

General Athit's Position as RTA CINC

Concerning people's "feelings toward the view that whether Thailand becomes a democratic country or not depends on who becomes RTA CINC," 42.4 percent disagreed with this view. Those groups that disagreed the most were the students, 51 percent, and the businessmen, 48 percent. Only 30.4 percent agreed with this. Concerning those who agreed, 39 percent of the small merchants agreed while only 21.33 percent of the soldiers and police agreed.

Concerning people's "expectations about whether the power base in the army that supports General Athit Kamlangek will be secure or not after General Athit takes over the position," 35.6 percent were not sure, 29 percent did not know, 27.2 percent said that it would be secure and 8.2 percent said that it would be insecure.

Concerning people's "expectations about the possibility of future bombings after General Athit Kamlangek becomes RTA CINC," 52.4 percent said that they were not sure. The group with the largest percentage of "uncertain" responses, 62.67 percent, was the businessmen group. Second were the government officials, 62 percent of whom were uncertain. At the same time, 23.6 percent of the people felt that the bombings would decline while 18.4 percent felt that the number of bombings would not decline.

A Silent Coup or Disturbances

Concerning people's "views on the criticism to the effect that General Athit Kamlangek's promotion to RTA CINC will lead to a silent coup this year," 40.2 percent felt that this was a possibility; 40.6 percent refused to answer the question. Only 15.2 percent said that this was not a possibility.

Concerning those who said that this was a possibility, 53 percent of the state enterprise officials, 52 percent of the students and 40 percent of the businessmen hold this view. It turned out that 58 percent of the government officials, 43 percent of the small merchants and 41.33 percent of the soldiers and police refused to answer this question.

As for people's "views about the possibility that some military groups may cite the disorderly situation as an excuse to carry out a coup prior to the 1983 election," 43.2 percent said that this could happen; 23.4 percent were not sure; 16.8 percent said this would not happen; and 16.6 percent did not give an opinion.

Concerning those who felt that this was a possibility, 53.33 percent of the businessmen and 52 percent of the state enterprise officials felt that this was a possibility.

Will There Be an Election? And What About General Prem?

As for people's "views on the likelihood of there being an election in 1983," 59 percent felt that there would be an election; 25.6 percent were unsure; and 8.2 percent did not give an opinion. Only 7.2 percent felt that there would not be an election.

Concerning those who felt that there would be an election, 68 percent of the soldiers and police, 66.67 percent of the businessmen and 62 percent of the students felt that there would be an election.

The final question concerned people's "views on the present performance, in general, of the government of General Prem." The result was that 40.4 percent did not express an opinion and 33 percent were dissatisfied. Only 26.6 percent were satisfied [with the government's performance]. The people who were the most dissatisfied, 46.67 percent, were the businessmen. Those who were most satisfied, 42 percent, were the small merchants. It can be said that the Prem government is the "beloved of the small merchants."

Conclusions But No Proposals; Elections But Great Trepidation

It can be seen that, based on the results of the public opinion poll, people felt that the bombings resulted from the conflicts in the military or, at a minimum, they stemmed from disputes over political power. [People] felt that the main motives for this were to cause turmoil in order to use this as an excuse to carry out a coup and to express dissatisfaction with General Prem.

Concerning the election, the majority felt that there will be an election but that the election will be held amidst a struggle for power.

The poll showed that people do not agree that democracy depends on the position of RTA CINC and they are not sure about the power base of General Athit Kamlangk in the army. There is fear because people are not sure whether the bombings will decline or not after General Athit becomes the new RTA CINC.

From all this it can be seen that the Thai people are fairly sure that there will be an election but that they are not sure whether there will be order. More disturbances are expected. And it is thought that a coup is a definite possibility.

Views on the bombings that took place in Bangkok between July and September

View	Students			Businessmen			Government Officials			Soldiers, Police			Small Merchants		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1. An attempt by hoodlums to demand protection money	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2. Activities carried on by communists	7	7	2	2.67	5	10	7	9.33	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
3. Conflicts within the military	56	56	50	66.67	32	64	29	30.67	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
4. Conflicts over political power	14	14	7	9.33	6	12	15	20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5. Disturbances caused by mentally disturbed people for the fun of it.	7	7	4	5.33	—	—	—	—	10	13.33	4	4	4	4	4
6. Other	12	12	9	12	5	10	11	11	14.67	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	100	100	75	100	50	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
State enterprise officials															Total
View	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1	1	6	6	31	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	69	69	291	69	69	69	69	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	8	8	53	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	7	7	32	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	5	5	47	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Views on the criticism that General Athit Kamlangk's promotion to RTA CINC will lead to a silent coup this year

View	Students N %	Businessmen N %	Government officials N %	Soldiers, police N %
1. There is a possibility of this happening	52 30	40 12	24 12	24 32
2. This is not a possibility	10 19	25.33 9	18 9	20 25.67
3. Did not express an opinion	38 100	26 75	58 50	31 100
Total	100	100	100	100

View	Small Merchants N %	State enterprise officials N %	Total N %
1	30 27	53 11	201 40.2
2	43 43	36 36	96 19.2
3	100 100	100 100	203 40.6
Total	100	100	500 100

Note: Other includes "all the above," "to shift the attention and divide the strength of the various power groups," "imitation of foreigners," "don't know" and "no opinion."

11943

CSO: 4207/19

THAILAND

COLUMNIST NOTES DIFFERING ASEAN PERSPECTIVES ON MILITARY ALLIANCE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Chaichok Chulasiriwong: "Asean and Military Cooperation"]

[Text] At the beginning of August, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the prime minister of Singapore, said that Asean should form a military alliance instead of just emphasizing economic, social, cultural and political cooperation as is the case at present.

After Mr Lee Kuan Yew's statement, there were reports out of Kuala Lumpur (at that time Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was attending a conference on Asean) that said that Thailand agreed with this proposal by the leader of Singapore.

But when the Thai minister of foreign affairs returned to Thailand, he announced that such a military agreement must be made by the military. Such a statement cannot be construed as a denial and it is not a confirmation. The leaders of Malaysia and the Philippines did not respond to this statement by Mr Lee.

But Indonesia expressed great opposition to this. Indonesian MPs announced that they did not agree with Mr Lee.

Some experts on Asean have said that, actually, Asean has already formed a military alliance. This can be seen from the fact that some of the member countries have held joint military exercises. For example, Thailand and Malaysia have held joint naval exercises. Indonesia has sent a group of air force officers at the chief of staff level to observe things and to express ideas on the air force exercises in Thailand. And there are the agreements reached between Thailand and Malaysia on suppressing the communists along the [Thai-Malaysian] border.

But another group of experts claims that present military cooperation between the members of Asean does not concern the activities of Asean. Such cooperation is just bilateral cooperation, that is, two countries have reached an agreement.

Since things have reached this point, we can ask the question: If Asean is considering forming an official military alliance, that is, if there is a treaty or agreement like the "Manila Agreement" that was made in 1954 in order to establish Seato, will this actually be carried out?

To answer this question, we must first consider various problems, factors and cooperative actions.

A Look At the Dangers

About 2 years ago, Mr Lee Kuan Yew talked about the problems and dangers facing the members of Asean. He said that "first of all, we unfortunately have to admit that during the past 10 years, Asean has never cooperated militarily in order to restrain the forces of Vietnam in those cases in which fighting has broken out openly."

The various members of Asean recognize that the threat to the security of Southeast Asia and their own country stems from Vietnam. In particular, this idea became a reality in 1979 when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea and occupied the country with approximately 200,000 troops. And to this day, it has not shown any indication of withdrawing its forces.

But even though the various members of Asean all recognize the threat from Vietnam, these countries have different views on the extent of the danger resulting from this threat. Thailand, which shares a border with Kampuchea, feels that the danger is very great.

The leaders of Thailand are constantly monitoring the movements of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. This can be seen from a report by the Royal Thai Army that said that Vietnamese troops are now near the Thai border or that fighting has now broken out between Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces and Khmer Rouge forces.

In the case of Thailand, besides the direct danger posed by this crisis, that is, the events in Kampuchea, Thailand is also experiencing an indirect crisis. Thailand has friendly relations with China, which is an enemy of Vietnam. Thus, it seems as if Thailand is beginning to follow China's policy toward Vietnam. And besides this, Thailand is a friend of the United States too.

Thus, Thailand cannot, or will not, try to become close to Russia, which is Vietnam's backer and which has a military treaty with Vietnam.

As for the Philippines, even though it has such friendly relations with the United States that it has allowed the United States to maintain naval and air force bases in the country and is still in the "Manila treaty" along with Thailand, the Philippines is just an island country that does not have a land border with any country. Thus, the level of danger from the Vietnamese threat is very low.

As for Indonesia, the geographical situation is the same as that for the Philippines. But from the standpoint of politics, it is not as close to the United States as are the Philippines and Thailand.

Besides this, the Indonesian military obtains some of its weapons and war materials from Russia and other East European countries. Thus, for Indonesia, the level of danger from the Vietnamese is very low.

As for Malaysia, even though it shares a border with Thailand and even though it has expressed friendship toward Thailand and constantly sympathized with Thailand about the problems, the policies of the new group of leaders of Malaysia, who came to power in July last year, show that they are nationalists and that they are more interested in preserving the interests of their own country than they are in preserving the common interests as a member of Asean.

Some of the statements by Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister of Malaysia, show that he views the Vietnamese danger as an "each-for-himself" type problem.

Dr Mahathir once said that the Kampuchean problem is a direct problem of Thailand since it shares a border with Kampuchea. Thus, Thailand is the one that knows the best way to solve the problem. (But the Malaysian embassy in Bangkok has denied that Dr Mahathir said this.)

Besides this, the internal problems of Malaysia, such as the ethnic minority problem and the communist problem, have led the Malaysian leaders to feel that the real danger to the country comes from China rather than from Vietnam.

It seems that only Singapore, which is just a small island located at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, shares Thailand's fears and feels that Vietnam poses a great danger. At the same time, the leaders of Singapore have tried to revive and promote the idea that Asean should join their military forces in order to counter future invasions by Vietnam.

These attempts by Mr Lee Kuan Yew to point out the Vietnamese problem show that Singapore is afraid that [Vietnam] poses a danger to Asean or that Singapore is worried about Thailand. And so it is trying to induce the members of Asean to join together in helping Thailand.

Concerning this, nothing needs to be said since the various economic policies of Singapore show that Thailand has constantly been at a disadvantage. Singapore wants to preserve its interests above all else, including both economic and political interests. Thus, in looking at the danger posed by Vietnam, it does not regard Thailand as an important factor.

Thus, it must be that the prime minister of Singapore is taking a long-range view and is worried that Vietnam, which has now occupied Kampuchea, will expand into other areas of this region.

During the time that Vietnam has occupied Kampuchea, Singapore has seemingly played a major role among the members of Asean in trying to make the world see that Vietnam is the aggressor in Kampuchea and that the Khmer Rouge government is still the legal government of Kampuchea.

Concerning this, Mr Lee Kuan Yew has tried to get the leaders of China to share this view.

Besides this, the Singaporean ambassador to the United Nations, Professor Tommy Koh, has scored good results in obtaining votes supporting Asean's agreement to get the United Nations to call on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

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THAILAND

CHILD MALNUTRITION DEATHS IN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Withayakon Chiangkun: "What Are We Doing With Our Children?"]

[Excerpts] How much society "develops" is not measured by [the degree of] economic security but by the people's standard of living. And something that is not difficult to see is what is done for the children.

In many of the developed countries and in the socialist countries, children are given special attention because it is felt that they are the ones who will grow up to become the citizens of the country and they are not yet able to look after themselves.

Most of the countries that are smart provide support so that food and milk is available for children at a very low price. These countries make a serious effort to provide child-care centers, clinics, schools, playgrounds, sports fields, youth centers, parks, museums and so on.

In China, I saw that children received very good care. Even in very poor villages, the children had adequate clothing and they looked very healthy.

In these countries that give much attention to children, they feel that children are a privileged group. Children are children and adults should give them everything that they can so that they grow up to be strong, healthy, intelligent and moral adults.

In Thailand, 200,000 to 300,000 children below the age of 5 die every year from malnutrition and related diseases even though Thailand produces so much food that it is able to export several million tons of food every year.

Also, substantial quantities of expensive food are consumed in Bangkok and the large cities and many dogs, cats and horses are raised for pleasure. In wealthy families, the dogs have more nutritious food to eat than do the rural and slum children.

In Thailand, milk is so expensive that the children in poor families must drink sweetened condensed milk diluted with water even though the food value of this

is much lower than regular milk. The children of the poor are raised by fate. Many who live in the rural areas and slums become sick and die from various diseases.

In Thailand, hundreds of thousands of children below age 15 have left school and must work hard in small factories. The Department of Labor cannot supervise all these. Or these children do other work such as selling goods. Thousands of teenage girls must work as prostitutes. Tens of thousands of children are slaves to drugs, cigarettes, alcohol and gambling.

Thailand is considered to be a Buddhist country rich in food; it is said to be a land of smiles where the people are generous. But it treats its children, the country's most valuable resource, in the most terrible way that people can treat each other.

We spend much money to purchase weapons, to build roads, dams and government buildings and to pay salaries and other expenses for government officials and employees. But how much do we spend on our children and how much does this really benefit the children?

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THAILAND

ATHIT HELP SOUGHT IN OPENING INDOCHINA TEXTILE MARKETS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by "A Person Who Follows the News": "The Border Trade Policy, When Will There Be an Agreement"]

[Text] At the end of last week, the mass media, including radio, television and newspapers, published more stories and pictures of General Athit Kamlangk, the RTA CINC, and other senior officers such as Air Marshal Chakon Thattanon, the director of personnel, and Major General Phat Urailoet, the commanding general of the First Army Area, visiting a textile mill of the Thai-American Textile Company Ltd. in Pathum Thani Province. They were welcomed by Mr Sukri Phothirattanangkun, the chairman of the board of this company.

"This mill was established in 1970 at a cost of 330 million baht. This was a joint venture by Thais and Americans. But later on the American investors withdrew their shares and so now the company is wholly Thai owned and operated. There are more than 3,000 workers here. The income earned from exporting cloth and thread is approximately 450 million baht a year," said Colonel Charoensak Thiangtham, a member of the board, in summarizing the basic situation for the VIP visitors from the three branches of the service.

This invitation to senior military officers to visit this mill, which is presently one of the giants in the Thai textile industry, is another "political offensive for trade benefits" that has been launched by businessmen who want to create a good and correct image for those who hold political and military power and allay the doubts of those who hold different positions.

This is nothing new. Previously, many bankers drew in "senior people in the military" and made them bank board members and did other similar things, as is well known.

Previously, when General Athit was assistant RTA CINC and commander of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command, he frequently received invitations from several business groups to give lectures, usually on the topic "businessmen and security." Also, there were frequently reports that General Athit had been invited to be the special guest of senior bankers to hold private talks.

"If this textile mill can sell its good to Indochina and sell goods along the Thai border, this will increase the mill's income and stimulate the sagging textile trade," said Colonel Charoensak as if he were complaining about the present deplorable state of the textile industry.

The fact that textile quotas have been limited by the European Economic Community, the reduction in imports by important foreign buyers, the closing of the markets along the Thai-Indochinese and Thai-Burmese borders and the depressed domestic economic situation in which people do not have buying power are all factors that have affected the textile mills and made it necessary for them to find ways to reduce their production capacity.

"Concerning textile trading along the border, we must consider the security of the nation. At present, there is fighting along the border. If there is trading, this may provide supplies to the enemy and inconvenience military operations," said General Athit. He also said that permission to trade may be given by opening certain points such as in Loei Province. However, if it reaches the point where this forces the mills to go out of business and affects the economy in general, this is not good either.

The debate on the obstacles in stimulating Thai textiles, obstacles that result from the closing of the border markets, has been a constant problem. The debate has concerned what should come first, security or the economy.

But to date, no progress has been made, or no conclusion has been reached about which all sides can agree. This problem concerns trading with the socialist countries. We have constantly argued about what things we can reach an agreement on.

A way out that can now be seen is for the sectors concerned, including the ministries of commerce, interior and defense and the security council, to quickly hold a meeting and come up with a clear and definite policy on border trade, including trade with Laos, Kampuchea, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore.

Certainly, this policy must show flexibility in accord with the military-economic situation of the moment. If the situation tilts to one side, then more importance must be attached to that side. And when the situation changes, the policy and methods must be adjusted accordingly.

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END